The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874. IN CLUBS OF 50. OR OVER, $1

BABY LAND.

How many miles to Baby Land?
Any one can tell;
Up one flight,
To your right;
Please to ring the bell.

What can you see in Baby Land?
Little folks in white;
Downy heads,
Cradle beds,
Faces pure and bright.

What do they do in Baby Land?
Dream and wake, and play,
Laugh and crow,
Shout and grow;
Jolly times have they.

What do they say in Baby Land?
Why, the oddest things;
Might as well
Try to tell
What a birdie sings.

Who is queen in Baby Land?
Mother, kind and sweet;
And her love
Born above,
Guides the little feet.

DEATH OR MARRIAGE.

The ancient clock in Deacon Shermer's old-fashioned kitchen was slowly chiming the hour of nine. It was no smart toy, no trifle of bronze or alabaster, but a tall, square, solid relic of the last century, looking not unlike a coffin-case set on end, in the corner—a clock that had lasted through four generations, and judging from appearances was quite likely to last through several more. Deacon Shermer cherished the old heirloom with a sort of pride which he himself would scarcely have confessed to.

There was a great ruddy fire of chestnut logs in the red brick-paved fire-place; and the candles in the brightly-polished brass sticks were winking merrily from the high wooden mantel, where they shared the post of honor with a curious sea shell and a couple of vases, each containing a fresh osage orange, from the hedge that skirted the clover field behind the barn. At the window, a curtain of gaudy chintz shut out the tens of thousands of stars that were shining brightly on that frosty autumnal night and on the cosy rug of the particolored rags a fat tortoise shell cat purred away the slowly lapsing minutes. But the tortoise shell cat was not the only inhabitant of the snug farm-house kitchen.

"Timothy!" said Mary Shermer, decidedly, "if you don't behave yourself, I'll—"

What she would do, Mary did not say; the sentence was terminated by a laugh that set the dimples round her mouth in motion, just as a beam of June sunshine plays across a cluster of red-ripe cherries.

Mary Shermer was just 17—a plump, rosy girl, with jet hair, brushed back from a low forehead, and perfectly arched eyebrows, that gave a bewitching expression of surprise to a pair of melting hazel eyes. She was rather dark; but the severe critic would not have found fault with the peach-like bloom upon her cheeks and the dewy red of her full, daintily curved lips. Evidently Mr. Timothy Marshall was quite satisfied with Mary's style of beauty,

"Come, Mary," said Tim, moving his chair where he could best watch the flush of the fire-light upon her face, and picking up the thread of the conversation where he had dropped it when it became necessary for Mary to bid him "behave himself"—"you might promise. It's nine o'clock, and your father will soon be home."

"What, Tim?" said Mary, demurely, fitting a square red in her patch-work, and intently observing the fact.

"Nonsense, Mary! You know what very well. Promise to marry me before Christmas! I tell you what, Mary, it is all very well for you to keep putting it off, but I can't stand it. What with your father's forbidding me in the house and that romantic Tom Stanley's coming here every Sunday night——"

Mary gave her pretty head a toss. "As if Mr. Stanley's coming here made any difference in my feelings, Tim!"

"No; but Mary, it isn't pleasant, you know. I'm as good a man as Tom Stanley, if I don't own railroad shares and keep an account at Hamiltonville bank; and I love you, Mary, from the very bottom of my heart! Now this matter lies between you and me only; no other person in the world has a right to interfere between us. Come—promise me!" He held both her hands in his and looked earnestly into the liquid hazel eyes.

"Do you love me, Mary?"

"You know I love you, Tim."

"Then we may just as well ——. Hush! what's that!"

There was a portentous sound of drawing bolts and rattling latches in the perch-room beyond—a scraping of heavy boots along the floor. Mary rose to her feet with sudden scarlet suffusion on her brow and cheeks.

"Oh, Tim, it is father!

"Suppose it is!"

"But he musn't find you here, Tim! Hide yourself somewhere, do!"

"What nonsense, Mary!" said the young man resolutely standing his ground. "I haven't come to steal his spoons. Why should I creep away like a detected burglar?"

"For my sake, Tim. Oh, Tim, if you ever loved me, do as I say! Not in that closet; it is close to his bedroom; not through that window; it is nailed down tight. He's coming! he's coming! Here, Tim, quick!"

And in the drawing of a breath, she had pushed Timothy Marshall into the square pendulum case of the tall old clock and turned the key on him. It was not a pleasant place of refuge, inasmuch as his shoulders were squeezed on either side and his head flattened against springs and wheels above and the air was unpleasant and close; but Tim made the best of matters, and shook with suppressed laughter in his solitary prison cell.

"Well! a jolly scrape to be in," thought Tim, "and no knowing when I'll be out of it. Mary's a shrewd little puss, however, and I can't do better than to leave the matter in her hands."

"So you haven't gone to bed yet, Mary?" said deacon Shermer, slowly unwinding the two yards of woolen scarf with which he generally encased his throat of an evening. "Not yet, father," said Mary, picking up her scattered bits of patch-work with a glowing cheek. "Did you have a pleasant meeting?"

"Well, yes," quoth the deacon, reflectively, sitting down before the fire greatly to Mary's consternation—she had hoped he would have gone to bed at once, according to his usual custom—"it was tol'bly pleasant. Elder Huskier was there, and Elder Hopkins—and—well, all the church folks pretty much. Why, how red your cheeks are, Mary! Tired, ain't you? Well, you needn't sit up for me, my dear; it must be getting late."

The deacon glanced mechanically up at the clock. Mary felt the blood growing cold in her veins. "Twenty minutes past nine—why, it must be later than that! Why, land o' Canaan, the old clock has stopped. The old clock had stopped; nor was it at all wonderful under the circumstances. "I wound it up this mornin' I'm sartin," said the deacon, very much disturbed. "It never sarved me such a trick afore all the years it stood there. Your Aunt Jane used to say it was a sign of death or marriage in the family before the year was out."

There was a suppressed sound like a chuckle behind the clock case as Deacon Shermer fumbled on the shelf for the clock key. "These springs must be out of order somehow," said the deacon, decisively. "How scared you look, child! There aint no cause for bein' scared. I don't put much faith in your aunt Jane's old times superstition. Where in the name of all possessed is the key? I could ha' declared I left it in the case.

"Isn't it on the shelf, father?" asked Mary, guiltily, conscious that it was snugly reposing in the pocket of her checked gingham dress.

"No, nor 'taint in my pocket neither." And down went the deacon, stiffly enough, on his knees, to examine the floor, lest perchance the missing key might have fallen there.

"Well, I never knowed anything so strange in all my life," said the deacon.

"It is really strange faltered hypocritical Mary.

"I'll have a reg'lar search to-morrow, said deacon Shermer. "It must be somewhere around."

"Yes, it must," said Mary, tremulously.

"Only," the deacon went on, slowly, resuming his place before the fire, "I kind 'o don't like to have the old clock stand, still a single night. When I wake up, you know, it seems like it was sort 'o taking to me in the stillness." The deacon looked thoughtfully at the fiery back log. Mary fidgeted uneasily about the room, straightening table covers, setting back chairs and thinking—oh, if he would only go to bed!

As he sat there his eyelids began to droop and his head to nod somnolently. Mary's eyes brightened up with a sparkle something like hope.

"Child!" he said suddenly straightening up the stiff-back chair, "you'd better go to bed. I'll sit up a while longer till the logs burn out!"

"But, father, I'm not sleepy."

"Go to bed, my child!" reiterated the deacon with a good humored authority that brooked no opposition; and Mary crept out of the room, ready to cry with anxiety and mortification.

"If Tim will only keep quiet a little while longer," she thought, sitting on the stairs while the newly risen moon streamed in chilly splendor. "Father sleeps so soundly—and he is sure to go to sleep in his chair. I could just steal in and release him as quietly as possible." She sat there, her plump fingers interlaced, and her eyes fixed dreamily on the floor, while all the time her ears were strained to the utmost capacity to catch every sound in the kitchen beyond. Hark! was that the wail of the wind, or was it something to her literally "nearer and dearer?" Yes; she could not be mistaken now; it was actually a snore.

Mary softly rose to her feet with renewed hope. Surely now was the accepted time. Noiselessly as the floating shadow she crossed the hall, opened the kitchen door and stole across the creaking boards of the floor. The candles were burned out, but the shifting lustre of the firelight revealed her father nodding before the fire, with closed eyes and hands hanging at his sides.

"He's certainly asleep," thought Mary.

With a heart that beat quick and fast she drew the key from her pocket and proceeded, in spite of the nervous trembling of her fingers, to lift it into the lock. So absorbed was she that she never noticed the cessation of the heavy breathing—never saw the deacon start suddenly into wakefulness and look around him. Love is blind, and it is equally true that he is deaf. The deacon rose quickly up with a shrewd twinkle in his eyes, and Mary gave a little frightened shriek as a hand fell softly on her arm, possessing itself quietly of the key.

"Let me help you," said the deacon.

"Father, I—I found the key," faltered Mary, "and——"

"Found the key, eh!" returned the deacon. "Well that's lucky; and now we can find out what's the matter with the clock."

Mary's heart throbbing so wildly a moment ago, seemed to stand still as her father turned the key and opened the door of the clock case.

"Hal—lo!" exclaimed the deacon, as Mr. Timothy Marshall tumbled into the room. "So you was the matter with the clock, eh?"

"Yes, sir," said Tim, composedly. "I hope I haven't seriously interfered with the works of the clock."

"You've seriously interfered with me!" said the deacon, waxing indignant. "What do you mean, sir, by hiding in my house like a thief?"

"Indeed! indeed! father," cried Mary, bursting into tears, "it wasn't his fault. He didn't want to hide, but I put him there."

"You did, eh! And may I ask what for?"

"Father," faltered Mary, rather irrelevantly. I love him and—he loves me!"

"Is that any reason why he should hide in the clock case, miss?"

"No—but—father! oh, father! I can never marry Mr. Stanley. He is soft, and I—"

Mary's tears finished the sentence for her. The deacon looked down (not unkindly) on her bowed head and the tender arm that supported it. Apparently, "the course of true love," roughly though it ran was overwhelming all his own worldly-wise arrangements in its tide.

"And so you two young folks really think you love each other?" said the deacon, meditatively.

"I love her with all my heart and soul, sir," said Tim Marshall, earnestly. "I'm not rich, I know, but I can work for her?"

"And I can work for myself too, father," interposed Mary, with eyes that shone like softened stars.

"And you said yourself, sir," went on Tim, that the stopping of the clock meant either a "death or a marriage." Of course we don't want any deaths; so don't you think the most sensible thing we can do is to help on a marriage as soon as possible?"

The deacon laughed in spite of himself. "It's late," he said. "Come around to-morrow morning and we'll talk about it. No, Mary, I'm not angry with you, child. I s'spose young folks will be young folks and there's no use tryin' to stop them."

As the deacon rehung the pendulum and set the iron tongue of the old clock talking again, Tim Marshall paused on the doorway to whisper to Mary:

"What shall it be, Mary, a death or a marriage?"

And she in turn whispered, "a marriage, I hope."

"My darling!" said Tim, "it's worth passing a lifetime behind the clock-case to feel as I do now."

THE PRINCESS PERKINS.

[Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter.]

The case of the Princess Perkins (as she is called sometimes by the Americans over here) has just been brought to a close. The lady in question, who with her husband, has just been brought before the Tribunal on a charge of swindling, is no other than the Infanta Maria Isabella de Gurouski de Bourbon, niece to the Queen of Spain and the wife of one Mr. Perkins, late American Consul at Lisbon, where some three or four years ago they were married with much pomp and glory. An intimate friend of my own was present at the wedding and received from the bride a copy of her photograph, with an inscription on the back, wherein she styles herself "the happiest of Americans." The newly wedded pair came to Paris and quartered themselves upon one Madame Meilhon, who possessed a handsome mansion on the Rue de Balzac, very near the residence of the lady's royal aunt, Queen Isabella. There they stayed, and stayed and stayed, exempted by the royal kith of Mrs. Perkins from ever paying any of their bills, till the aforesaid bills amounted to something like $8,000, keeping their unfortunate landlady quiet by stories of the dot that the Queen was to give her neice, and of wonderful inheritances that were coming from America to enrich the husband. At last the good lady's patience gave way, and she had the pair arrested. They have just undergone their trial, and Mr. Perkins has been condemned to one year's imprisonment for swindling, while his royal spouse is acquitted on the ground that she was naturally under the rule and guidance of her husband, and therefore not to blame.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

The Beecher controversy still goes on in the columns of the Mansfield (O.) Herald. The last number of that paper contains a reply by Prof. R. B. Raymond, of Brooklyn, to the Rev. Dr. Fairfield's review of the testimony, together with Mr. Fairfield's answer to Raymond. In his second communication, Mr. Fairfield adopts a more decisive tone than formerly. Among other things, he says:

I waited before I wrote one word, for Mr. Beecher to make his own explanations. I had read the charges and the evidence. They were terrific against him. I could see no way of escape. But I waited—waited patiently. The whole world waited till he had given his own explanations. They filled twenty columns. I read them—re-read them. I never gave up my last hope till then. But when I found his own explanations full of falsehood, full of contradictions and most palpable absurdities—then I was compelled to say: Whatever else he may not be guilty of, he has most certainly stated a score of things which he must have known to be false. For he had every possible means of knowing. There could be no liability to mistake; it was a plain and palpable case of intentional misrepresentation. It is not necessary to look into a man's face to know whether he speaks the truth or not. If he can assume an honest look while he speaks palpable falsehood, so much the worse for him; this but shows the hardening process of years of hypocrisy. That Mr. Beecher could deliberately make a statement so crowded with absurdity is proof, I fear, of that adeptness that comes only of long practice. . . .

You speak of the "cheering proof which you have of the support of good men everywhere." Do not be deluded by the numerous letters which come to you from different parts of the world. They represent but a small portion of the whole. Within the last two months or more I have had personal conversation with more than half a hundred ministers of all denominations just as I have chanced to meet them, and not one of them all expressed a belief of Mr. Beecher's innocence. Forty-five of every fifty express belief of his guilt; three or four do not quite know what to believe.

A GENTLEMAN who had the curiosity to spend a dime in answering an advertisement which promised valuable advice for that amount, received by mail the following answer: "Friend, for ten cents postage, please find enclosed advice which may be of great value to you. As many persons are injured for weeks, months, and years by the careless use of a knife, therefore, my advice is, when you use a knife, always whittle from you."

TOO OLD FOR KISSES.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

My uncle Philip, hale old man,
Has children by the dozen;
Tom, Ned and Jack, and Kate and Ann—
How many call me "cousin?"
Good boys and girls, the best was Bess;
I bore her on my shoulder,
A little bud of loveliness
That never should grow older!
Her eyes had such a pleading way,
They seemed to say, "Don't strike me;"
Then, growing bold, another day,
"I mean to make you like me."
I liked my cousin, early, late,
Who liked not little misses;
She used to meet me at the gate,
Just old enough for kisses?

This was, I think, three years ago—
Before I went to college;
I learned one thing there—how to row,
A healthy sort of knowledge.
When I was plucked (we won the race),
And all was at an end there,
I thought of Uncle Philip's place,
And every country friend there.
My cousin met me at the gate;
She looked five, ten years older—
A tall young woman, still, sedate,
With manners cover, colder,
She gave her hand with stately pride,
"Why, what a greeting this is;
You used to kiss me." She replied,
"I am too old for kisses."

I loved, I love my cousin Bess;
She's always in my mind now;
A full-blown bud of loveliness—
The rose of womankind now!
She must have suitors; old and young
Must bow their heads before her;
Vows must be made and songs be sung
By many a mad adorer!
But I must win her; she must give
To me her youth and beauty;
And I—to love her while I live
Will be my happy duty;
For she will love me soon or late,
And be my bliss of blisses,
Will come to meet me at the gate,
Nor be too old for kisses?

SINGULAR INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH BISHOP LEE'S DEATH.

A private letter from Davenport, Iowa, received in Boston, contains the following:

"We have been very anxious the last two weeks over the illness of Bishop Lee, which terminated in his death on Saturday morning. The whole community are saddened by the event. Some two months ago he got up in the night and took a bath, and on returning to his room he made a mistake and stepped off a long flight of stairs, and landed at the foot with a tremendous crash, as he was very heavy, weighing over 200 pounds. It aroused the whole family, and Mrs. Lee and Carrie sprang from their beds, and, lighting each a candle, went to see what had happened, and found the Bishop lying on the floor of the entry. He got up, however, without aid, and seemed to have received no injury except a few slight bruises, though his right hand was a little lamed. Mr. H. and myself called on him two days after, and while telling us the circumstance of the fall he mentioned this coincidence: He had a letter in his hand, which he had just received from his son Henry, living at Kansas City. His son wrote: "Are you well; for last night I had a dream that troubles me. I heard a crash, and starting up said to my wife, "Did you hear that crash?" I dreamed that father had a fall and was dead. I got up and looked at my watch, and it was two o'clock. I could not sleep again, so vivid was the dream." And it made him anxious to hear from home. The Bishop said that he was not superstitious, but he thought it remarkable that Henry should have had the dream at the very hour of the same night that the accident occurred. The difference in the time there and here is just fifteen minutes, and it was 2:15 by his watch, making it at the same moment. It was as if he had actually heard the fall. And the fall finally caused the Bishop's death. His hand became intensely painful, and gangrene set in, which after two weeks of suffering, terminated his life."

CHILD-LIFE IN SHAKERDOM.

The Pittsfield, (Mass.) Eagle says that children placed with the Shakers at Lebanon are indentured to Benjamin Gates, or some other authority, until they "become of age," he agreeing in the papers to provide them food, clothing, &c. They are then placed in the "children's order" under the charge of a sister designated to care for them and she commences at once to instill into their minds the glories of the creed. In their management never a blow is struck. Refractory ones are punished by being laid on the floor, face down. When they have been kept thus prostrate a certain length of time, they are taken up and "talked to", the enormity of their offences pointed out, and are exhorted to behave better in the future. Those from 8 to a dozen years of age "go to confession" every Saturday, and "own up" (or are supposed to) the little sins of the week that have escaped the notice of their guardians. And, as they receive special approval after an apparently very full confession, they early learn to conjure up quite enormous stories, knowing that they "gull" their confessors into a deeper belief in their penitence. "Now, don't you feel better after confessing all that?" asks the ancient virgin who has heard the story. "Yea, yea," says the little miss, and, tipping a wink to her companions, she walks out as sedately as a spinster of 70. Another method of punishment is to put the youngster into a large sack, tying it tightly round the neck. Should the child refuse to get into the bag, it is drawn over the refractory one, and then, head, feet, and all enveloped, he or she is left to repent of the offensive disobedience. The children are sent to school four months each year—the boys in the winter and the girls in the summer. Co-education hasn't the slightest support there. The girls and boys must not converse together. If they happen to meet, and if a roguish youngster is bold enough to break the silence with some pretty maiden, the maiden must be deaf and dumb to him. "Isn't there some boy here that you are just a little fonder of than the others?" is a standing question in the confessional. The reply always is "nay," and the blind old goodies believe it!

NAUGHTY WALES.

HOW ABOUT THOSE DEBTS ANYWAY? DID THE QUEEN MORTGAGE WINDSOR AND BALMORAL TO PAY THEM?

[London Letter to N. Y. Tribune.]

"What is truth?" said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer." For the truth about the Prince of Wales and his debts the English public, not quite in a jesting mood, is still waiting, and the conflict of evidence is such that the longer it waits the more it is puzzled. Two days ago we had the positive assertion of the Daily Telegraph that Parliament was not to be asked to pay, that the Queen had not paid, and that the Prince had not in fact contracted any debts. I ventured to suggest some reasons for receiving these wholesale denials with caution, and have since looked into the other daily papers and the weekly papers which come out to-day for further confirmation or information of some kind about the matter. Never was the discretion of the London press more remarkable. The daily journals keep absolute silence. Tortures would not extract a word from them. This is one of those awful topics which it is not decorous to discuss. Every London daily is edited on the theory that none of its readers read any other paper; so they simply ignore the question started by the Telegraph, judging, wisely perhaps, that the scandal of such an exposure as that made by the World can best be healed over by tacitly agreeing that there is no scandal.

But now comes that terrible spoiled child of the weekly press, Vanity Fair, with revelations of a still more shocking nature than the others. The clever writer—whom I take to be in fact the editor—who does its weekly "cigarettes," remarks in his jaunty way that he sees the newspapers are talking about the Prince of Wales' debts. But the fact is, says he, the Prince has no debts, the Queen having paid them at a rather heavy sacrifice. It was to enable her to raise money to pay them that the bill passed last session was brought in—a bill authorizing her Majesty to dispose of her private real estate by will or otherwise—"for one can not raise £600,000 or so at a moment's notice without giving good security." And, unless this outspoken writer is misinformed. "Osborne and Balmoral may undergo the common lot of estates, and their title deeds pass into a conveyancer's chambers." Osborne and Balmoral are two estates, one in the Isle of Wight, the other in Scotland, on one or the other of which the Queen passes most of the time she does not spend at Windsor. It is not easy to believe that it was necessary to raise money by mortgages on such properties. Her Majesty's private fortune is commonly reckoned at three or four millions sterling, and it would be simpler to sell pledge stocks, or, at any rate, to choose other real estate. All I can say is that the author of these statements is more likely than most persons to know the truth, and more likely to tell it. The present account is probably, to say the least of it, what is believed in circles very near the Prince. The paragraph is dated, I should add, September 14th, three days before that of the Daily Telegraph, though published two days later. But it is followed by other "cigarettes" of the 15th, 17th and 18th, so that there was plenty of opportunity to correct or cancel the first, had the writer so desired.

In none of the other weeklies can I discover any reference to the debts, except in the Examiner, which remarks, satirically, that the Daily Telegraph seems to have been in a mood to deny everything except the existence of the individual, and then grimly says:

"We are not in a position to corroborate the Daily Telegraph as to whether the alleged debts have been contracted. We are equally in the dark whether or no they have been paid. But we are glad to confirm the Daily Telegraph on one point. There certainly is a very small modicum of truth in the statement that the member for Leicester has addressed his constituents on the subject."

The reticence and mystery thus far practiced can not go on forever. The truth will have to be told authoritatively, and the longer the authorities hesitate about telling it, the worse will be the effect should the truth happen to be unfavorble to the Prince or his advisers.

HOT GROUND.

The Virginia City, (Nev.) Enterprise adds the following to its long list of curious stories: "We are informed that the reason why there are no shade-trees about the hotel at the Genoa Hot Springs, and why none can be grown there, is that the ground is too hot for them. It is said that upon digging through the thin surface-soil a substratum of hard earth—called a hard-pan—is found. This is two or three feet in thickness, and upon digging through it almost anywhere in the neighborhood, boiling hot water is encountered. On account of this subterranean lake of hot water trees of no kind can be made to grow in the neighborhood. Soil enough for the nourishment of the trees cannot be collected upon the surface, and the moment their roots pass through the substratum they are in hot water and are cooked. By sinking an artesian well in this place there could doubtless be obtained a fine fountain of hot water, but if it were desired to surround this fountain with trees it would be necessary to have them made of cast-iron."

AN ADMIRER OF JOHN BRIGHT.

The Birmingham News states that, as Mr. Bright (with Mrs. and Miss Bright) was walking on the sands on Sept. 13, he was accosted by a local blacksmith, who said to him, "I believe you are the great Mr. John Bright?" "My name is John Bright," said the right honorable member. "Then," said the smith, "I should like to shake hands with you." "Why?" was Mr. Bright's rejoinder. "Because I consider you to be the greatest man in England." "Well," said Mr. Bright, "you appear to be a funny man." "No doubt I am," replied the smith, "but nevertheless I should like to say I had shaken hands with you." "Very well," said Mr. Bright, "your wish shall be gratified." They thereupon had a shake of the hands, the smith taking off his hat with his left hand. To use his own words, "he did give the right honorable gentleman a good shake."

FARM NOTES.

TAINTS IN BUTTER.

It is perfectly astonishing that so little care is taken with the products of the dairy, among the farmers generally throughout the country. Time and again have writers and agricultural experimenters demonstrated that milk, and butter particularly, are susceptible to foreign taints and odors to a remarkable degree, yet the whole matter of care in preventing the access of objectionable odors is regarded with indifference.

We have had occasion lately, in visiting farm houses in different localities, to inspect the accommodations for the dairy, and in very few intances, indeed, were proper means taken to secure a proper ventilation, and for the production of sweet and marketable butter. In several cases the milk was set on shelves in cellars, in which heaps of decay roots and vegetables were lying, and the odor which arose from them was anything but agreeable. In one case, a tub half filled with dirty clothes was standing in close proximity to the milk shelves and in another cellar was a petroleum or kerosene barrel which sent forth its peculiar odor very perceptibly. Of course, the milk absorbed these various taints with which the air was burdened, and the consequence was, a poor, almost unmarketable quality of butter was churned, when a good, sweet product might have been secured.

Farmers often speak, sometimes sneeringly, of gilt-edged butter, meaning that which brings the highest market prices, but complain when a third, or half, of the gilt-edged price is offered them for theirs. The high price is simply the return for the exercise of proper care and attention which they in preparing their butter, failed to give. There are many more customers in town and city who will pay almost any price for the best quality of butter that can be supplied, and there is no excuse for the production of an inferior quality.—[Mass. Ploughman.

PLANT TURNIPS.

The late disastrous drouth has proved very injurious to the growing provision crops in many sections of the country, and we know of no better way of supplying the deficiency than by increasing the turnip crop. They are very nutritious, and are eaten with avidity by most of our domestic animals. They are extensively grown in England and many of the Northern States as a field crop, and are made the principal feed for milk cows during the fall and winter months. If sown during this or the next month, on good soil that has been properly prepared by thorough and frequent plowing, we can safely rely upon a large crop. A deep, fertile, sandy loam, or recently cow-penned new ground, is best for this crop, but they can be successfully raised upon almost any soil in the South that has been well pulverized and manured. While there are many varieties recommended, and while some of the most successful turnip-raisers we have ever known differ with us as to those best suited to our latitude, our own experience leads us to prefer the large White Globe and the Red-top Strap Leaf. The latter keeps well and is probably the best for winter. The "Early Flat Dutch" is of quick growth and excellent quality. The Ruta Baga probably possesses more nutriment than other varieties, and might be best for stock, but as they are longer in maturing, it would now be too late to risk them to a great extent.

Turnips can be sown broadcast or in drills. If in drills, the rows should be two feet apart, and the plants thinned first to six, and afterwards to twelve or fifteen inches apart in the drills. One pound of seed is usually sufficient for an acre sown broadcast.—[Philips' Southern Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES, ETC.

Mr. Joseph Cope, of East Fairchild, Ohio, writing to one of our exchanges, says:

Young trees should be cultivated in hoed crops and manured, if necessary, for some three or four years after planting; afterward mulch with straw, damaged hay, swamp grass or anything which will keep down the grass and retain the moisture.

To renovate old orchards, mulch as above. Don't plow or use any stable manure, and my word for it you will soon get the principal with one hundred per cent. interest, even though the dry straw cost ten dollars a ton, by getting more bushels of merchantable fruit than you now get of knots. I know orchards which were nearly worthless, that are now profitable by mulching. After packing the straw around under the limbs, press it slightly back with the hand, that the water may pass down the trunk, preventing the mice from building their nests.

KEEPING WINTER APPLES.

A member of the Michigan Pomological Society stated, at a late Adrian meeting, that he was very successful in keeping winter apples, and had secured sound, fresh fruit in May, by the following treatment: He picks the fruit in October, and places it in heaps in the orchard and covers them with hay. These heaps remain untouched till December, the slight moisture of the earth and the few inches of hay preventing any injury to the apples, even during sharp freezes. They are then assorted and packed in barrels, which, after heading up, are placed in a cold cellar, which is kept at a temperature of about thirty-two degrees, and if it should happen to be a few degrees lower for a short time, the protection of the barrels will prevent any injury. They come out sound in the spring.

THREE SEASONS.

"A cup for hope!" she said,
In spring-time ere the bloom was old;
The crimson wine was pure and cold
By her mouth's richer red.

"A cup for love!" how low,
How soft the words; and all the while
Her blush was rippling with a smile,
Like Summer after snow.

"A cup for memory!"
Cold cup that one must drain alone;
While Autumn winds are up and moan
Across the barren sea.

Hope, memory, love,
Hope for fair morn, and love for day,
And memory for the evening gray
And solitary dove.
—Christina Rossetti.

VARIETIES.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is reported to be recovering from his recent illness.

THE late Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, left property valued at $400,000.

A FOND father in New York invites some rich maiden lady to name his daughter after her.

A PHILADELPHIA officer got up a jury of twelve cross-eyed men, and even the Judge laughed.

THERE is a man in North Carolina who has twenty-six brothers, and his veracity is said to be unquestioned.

GRIFFIN (Ga.,) News: "If we were to tell half the truth about what is going on in this town we would be mobbed before breakfast."

A FAMILY of Smiths at Terra Haute, was recently increased by the simultaneous advent of four little Smiths, all boys, and each weighing 7½ pounds.

A REJECTED lover, in Switzerland, to whom life seemed a blank, and further existence a duli burden, tried to commit suicide, by flinging himself into a bear's den.

ST. LOUIS will shortly have a new industry, a company having been organized to manufacture spades and shovels. The supply has hitherto been drawn from the Eastern factories.

THE Rochester Union propounds a conundrum. It says that Mr. Poland tried to stop a printing press by putting his finger in a cogwheel. The press, singularly, went right on, and where is Mr. Poland now?

A CEDAR RAPIDS (Iowa) man paid for a ticket to Dubuque and return, recently, but refused to receive the pasteboard when the clerk handed it to him, on the ground that the bills said he was entitled to a round ticket.

AT Cambridge, England, the public became so deeply interested in a domestic drama that they were not satisfied at the fall of the curtain to see the villain of the piece mounting the gallows. They wanted the curtain up again to see him hanged and they made a row about it.

A RESIDENT of Erie, Pa., refused to marry his affianced, who had come over from Germany for the purpose, because she had not brought a feather bed with her. She has now brought suit for breach of promise against him, and claims $1,000 damages.

NEW ORLEANS recently had a citizen residing at that place who spent most of his time since 1866 in making wills and codicils. 18 of these testamentary documents have been admitted to probate. Among the numerous keepsakes and heirlooms he bequeathed was a razor that belonged to George Washington.

MISS EMMA CRANCH, the new soprano brought out by Theodore Thomas at Buffalo, is a daughter of Edward P. Cranch of Cincinnati, grand-daughter of the late Chief Justice Cranch of Washington, and niece of Bishop Wood of Philadelphia. She has recently returned from Italy, where she has been studying for the concert room.

A PIOUS elder of the Scottish kirk on his way to service of a Sabbath morning saw a little boy and girl playing marbles. He wrathfully inquired: "Boy, do you know where children go to who plays marbles on Sunday?" "Ay, ay," answered the boy, "they gang down to the field by the brig" (bridge). "No," roared the elder, "they go to hell and are burned." The little fellow, looking shocked and frightened called to his sister, "Come awa, Jeanie, come awa, here's a mon swearing awfully."

A WELL-DRESSED chap entered a jewelry store in Detroit and asked if he could see those cups in the window pointing as he spoke to some silver cups lined with gold. "These," said the jeweler, handing him one, are "race-cups." "Race-cups—what are race-cups?" "Why," replied the jeweler, "they are cups I had ordered to be made for prizes to the best racer." "Well, if that's so, suppose you and me race for one." and, with cup in hand, started, the jeweler after him. He probably won the cup.

NICE little disturbances they have in Japan. The latest mails bring details of a volcano there which has been actively engaged in vomiting forth fire and smoke high into the air. One hundred and eight houses were buried by falling sand. For a period of ten days the discharge of ashes continued with unabated fury. Three mountains rose from a plain, one covering an area of two and a half square miles and 1,800 feet high. A tract of land rose from the ocean 1,800 by 480 yards square, and connects with the coase.

ON Monday morning, September 21, a large number of the miners employed in the Bedworth collieries, North Warwickshire, England, refused to go down into the coal pits owing to a peculiar superstition prevalent among miners. The men believe that certain noctural sounds, which are doubtless produced by flocks of night birds in their passage across the country, are harbingers of some impending colliery disaster. During Sunday night it was stated that these sounds, which have been designated "the seven whistlers," had been distinctly heard in the neighborhood of Bedworth.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874

THE party in power is responsible for all acts of legislation. This applies to national, State and municipal affairs. Radical organs and orators may try to wriggle out of it, but still the people will hold them responsible.

THERE will be no more stubs of of check books preserved in the carpet-bag States, and damaging letters will be put out of the way. There exists a wholesome dread of the people rising upon their betrayers and suddenly developing their rascalities.

IF the Commercial will devote itself to the discussion of the condition of affairs in 1874, it will not find it necessary to refer to the condition of affairs twenty or thirty years ago. It is not the historical past, but the unhappy present that is grinding the people.

THE City Hall was built by a Radical Ring, who devised the project without consulting the people—without a suggestion from any human being but the authors of the scheme. SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS is a good deal of money. That is what that precious structure cost.

THE Ring managers of this city fondly imagine that the people will forget the burdens of taxation imposed upon them in 1874, before the November election. But in this they will be mistaken. The taxpayers not only recollect the enormous taxes they were called upon to pay, but are also aware that the taxes in 1875 will be nearly double what they were in 1874, and that as long as the Ring is kept in power they will go on increasing.

THE Radical City Ring were the authors of the Water Works Scheme. The Receiver of the Nation Trust Company reports a debt of that defunct and rotten corporation to the city of over $381,000!—LOANED by the Water Committee to bolster up the concern. Was it for this that the Water Bonds were issued?

NOTE—The people will have a chance to punish the party that did this thing at the polls on the 3d of November next—and they will do it.

HARD TIMES is a myth according to the Commercial. Mills are running full time, men are employed at good wages, our merchants enjoying their usual fall harvest of business. This sort of nonsense don't delude anybody. That organ may be very comfortably situated, and defy the rigors of trade and diminished receipts, having the State Treasury to fall back upon, but then everyone has not this advantage. It should have some sympathy for the balance of the community.

SPEAKING of Don Cameron as a candidate for U. S. Senator, the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"Even Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is reported to be in sympathy with the Cameron Ring."

That correspondent is certainly off his pins. Wallace is not the Chairman of the State Committee, besides, he himself, will, in all probability be a candidate for the U. S. Senate. The statement is a libel upon one of the ablest and purest Democrats in Pennsylvania.

HON. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE will we understand offer as a citizens candidate for Congress in the 23d District. This will enable Mr. Bayne to continue his practice at the bar, which is said to be attended with much pain, and which he really prefers to political life. He was forced into his present position as a candidate, by a combination of circumstances, growing out of a slight misunderstanding on the part of some members of the Ring, in relation to certain appointments last winter. They will never miss him in Washington, but here, his loss would be at once felt.

WE have received the following invitation from Gen. John M. Palmer, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 26 1874.

The National Lincoln Monument Association begs leave to tender you a most cordial invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the Statue upon the Monument erected in memory of Abraham Lincoln, which will take place at the city of Springfield, of Thursday, the 15th day of October 1874

Gen. Palmer evidently reads THE POST, and not the lying allegations of the "Christian" editor of the Gazette that we "gloated over the death of Abraham Lincoln," otherwise he would not have extended us the above invitation.

THE late Ring Conventions in this county thought to gain votes by selecting candidates from the Liquor League and temperance organization, but the straddle don't appear to work very well. The Gazette, denounces the liquor organization for attempting to make a distinction and only vote for those favorable to its interests, and says:

The Republican party will lose far less to enter upon an active canvass against the Liquor League, as a distinct issue, than it will to allow itself to be eaten into by this treacherous game.

The attention of the County Executive Committee is called to the matter, and asked to strike their names from the ticket. This means Negley, Bayne, M'Neil, Humphries, Gerwig, Jeremy, Onslow, Wainwright and Archibald. Let the Committee attempt it, if it dare.

"SAVE THE PIECES!"

The Democratic party has placed a ticket in the field which is opposed to the reckless and extravagant policy which has brought the country not only to the verge but into the very vortex of ruin.

Every man upon it is pledged to fight against the cruel system of taxation under which we are staggering.

Not a man upon our ticket has shared in the plunder wrested from both poor and rich by excessive fees, illegal salaries and perquisites and swindling contracts.

No man of any party can deny that a change in the mode of conducting public affairs must be decreed and rigidly carried out, if the property and business of our city are to be saved from utter destruction.

Can the voters of this county for one moment hope or believe that the ticket nominated by the Radical Ring, the very men who have been committing, defending and profiting by the outrages of which all complain, will change their ways and institute a new order of things?

No man can believe this. On the contrary the election of the Ring ticket would be an approval of their former ways and an open warrant to continue their plundering practices.

The only remedy for existing evils, then, is to elect the Democratic, Anti-Ring ticket. We cannot promise that an immediate revival of prosperity would follow. Plundered as we have been, prostrated as all interests and occupations are—hopeless and discouraged as all men feel, instant revival would be miraculous.

But we can stop PUBLIC PLUNDER AND FORBID FURTHER ROBBERY BY HIGH TAXES—we may not be able to recover all that has been stolen, nor rebuild at once all that has been destroyed,—but we can SAVE THE PIECES! We can gather up the fragments of our shattered prosperity, and by an honest and economical use of the means yet left to us, we may look to the future with reviving hope.

But we must change our public policy, if we would hope for a revival of business. Can that policy be changed if we shall again grant power to the Rings who have ruined us? There is no remedy for the pinching times we are sweating under, but in a change of men and measures.

Let us "SAVE THE PIECES!"

MUTUALITY OF INTEREST.

On a recent occasion we called the attention of our iron masters and manufacturers to the mutuality of interests existing between Pittsburgh and the Lower Mississippi. The subject is one worthy their most careful study. Without markets manufactories cannot possibly thrive, and each distinct commodity must necessarily have a market peculiar to itself. A given section may have the raw material in abundance and cheap, but if there are no markets or limited ones, it is simply a loss of money to turn out manufactured articles.

The first object of the intelligent manufacturer is to find a market for his wares. Not only must the market be found, but it must continue in its demand to make manufacturing profitable. Is it the part of wisdom, therefore, for a manufacturer, having found a market that gives his capital and ingenuity profitable employment, to contribute in any way to the destruction of that market, which must inevitably follow the bankruptcy of the people by bad and corrupt governments, which strikes down all industrial interests for the purpose of personal aggrandizement on the part of the officials?

The Mississippi Valley is intended by nature to be a producing country, which must be supplied with agricultural implements, and all the other essentials requisite to the successful prosecution of agricultural enterprise. Pittsburgh as the centre of a great manufacturing district, is the natural base of supply to the agricultural wants to the Lower Mississippi. Prior to the war it was the market of Pittsburgh manufactures,—the reservoirs from which so many of our enterprising business men drew honest fortunes, building up the country about the headwaters of the Ohio, and at the mouth of the Mississippi alike. The cotton fields and sugar plantations of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, &c., contributed to the wealth and greatness of Pittsburgh, while the soot-begrimmed mills of Pittsburgh contributed to wealth and greatness and prosperity of these States. Their interests were mutual then and they are mutual now.

With the war our great Southern market was closed, and even now after nine years of peace it is not opened. And why? Because the Lower Mississippi is impoverished, and in the hands of men who are wholly selfish. Instead of stimulating agriculture and production, and giving us a market that would require the doubling of Pittsburgh's manufacturing facilities to supply, the demand is each year reduced by a system of official robbery and grinding taxation, which unless speedily checked will terminate in absolute ruin.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactures in the South in 1874, is less than half what it was in 1860, whereas, under a wise policy, it ought to be at least four times greater. Our manufacturers who found a ready market in 1860 in the valley of the Mississippi, can estimate from the profits they then realized what they are losing daily to day as a result of carpet-bag government, and Kellogg and similar usurpations. While the present policy and form of government in the South is death to the people there, it is disadvantageous to our own citizens. Ten thousand idlers and bankrupts in the Mississippi Valley make a thousand idlers among mills and manufactories of Pittsburgh. It is not, therefore, a mere question of punishing the people of the South and giving them over to the hands of selfish adventurers, as a reward for their crimes of rebellion. Every blow that crushes the people of the South, strikes also the laborer, the skilled mechanic and the manufacturer of Pittsburgh. We can stand these blows the longest, as they reach us more indirectly, but we must succumb eventually unless they are arrested.

Of what value would have been the richest argosies that ever floated upon the seas of the Orient, if their havens had only been deserts where there were no buyers, and where there were no marts of commerce in which the luxuries and indispensable comforts of our country were exchanged for the wealth and commodities of another, benefiting both alike? And what does it avail us though our coal-seamed and iron-bound mountains contain the wealth of Ormus and Ind, if the people of the South are made beggars, and our natural markets are closed against us? While this continues the genii of our hills are but mocking spectres that point out to us the ransom of whole kingdoms that turns to dust and ashes in our grasp.

It is time for us here at the eastern gate of the empire of the Mississippi Valley to lay down the prejudices engendered by a war that has been covered with the chastening snows, and ameliorated with the sunshine of ten years. Good policy suggest such a line of action; christianity and humanity applaud it; self-interest and national prosperity dictate it. The national Government must no longer lend its arms and influence to place soulless adventurers and thieves over the people of the South. Honest men and men identified with its interest, must be allowed to mould its destinies and the patriotic people of both the North and South must join together to bring this about. The Mississippi and its tributaries must always water the same great nation. No power on earth can seperate it into sections. But if a portion of it is bruised and blighted by bad government, the whole body must whither sooner or later and lapse into a hopeless decline.

AT LAST!

At long last we have a timid response from the Commercial in regard to the necessity for reform in the management of public affairs. It exhibits the faintest sort of a sneer at the idea that "economy and retrenchment" are needed. This is something gained. For notwithstanding the Ring has heretofore been nothing if not audacious—although its well-paid servants for many years have pursued their nefarious practices in full view of the yawning doors of the State prison, and are not a bit afraid, it has wholly lost its former impudent demeanor in this campaign.

But now the Commercial virtually denies that there is any need for "economy and retrenchment" in the expenditure of public money, and of consequence in corruption of the ballot, and frauds upon the suffrage. The Commercial feels that it must stand to the iniquities of the Ring in all their ramifications, if it expects to keep up the courage of the Ring's rank and file.

But will the Commercial deliberately defend the reckless expenditure of money upon that monster folly, City Hall?

Will it say that poor little Bigelow the City Attorney, for whom the Ring made room and a salary of $5,000, does not receive too much?

Will it maintain that, after paying this inordinate salary, which ought to procure the best legal counsel in city affairs, it is right and proper to pay $10,000 more of fees to assistant counsel in about a year?

Will it venture to assert that the salary and perquisites of the City Treasurer, are not too highly paid at fourteen thousand dollars a year?

Will it dare to say that the business of the Water Commission has been properly conducted, and that the affairs of that body do not need the sharp application of restrictive and retrenching processes?

Will it allege that the city officers of all grades, the principals and clerks in all the offices, are not too numerous and are not too extravagantly paid?

We might extend this bill of particulars of Radical prodigality to an indefinite length. But we forbear at the present, and will wait and see how much further the Commercial will presume to go in defence of the Ring, against the loud and strong call of the people for economy and retrenchment.

—One question more we will submit: Does the Commercial think the taxes in this city are reasonable—and especially is the expensive levy for the Fire Department needed, in view of the fact that there were nearly one hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury of the Fire Commission before this year's taxes were paid in?

THERE are over 11,000 false and fraudulent names registered in Philadelphia in the interest of the Radical Ring ticket. This fact is not even denied by the Radical Ring organs of that city. If these names are successfully voted one month hence, they will probably be sufficient to neutralize the will of the majority of the honest voters of the State, and give the infamous State Ring a new lease of power. We want to know how long the people are going to stand this sort of thing? How long they are going to permit the ballot-box to be polluted, and plunderers put into office by means of stuffed ballot-boxes, against the voters and protests of honest men? How long will it be before the people will find it necessary to rise in armed revolution and drive dishonest men from power? When all the peaceful remedies of honest men are exhausted in their efforts to secure honest government, nothing but armed revolution remains. If the State Ring persist in repeating, ballot-box stuffing and voting false registrations, they are nearer the volcano of armed revolution than they imagine. This is no idle threat, and the Ring might find it profitable to reflect seriously upon it.

WANTS TO CONFESS.

The Gazette has now modified its charge that THE POST "gloated over the assassination of President Lincoln," and says we are in the habit of referring to the ex-President as the "late lamented," and that one of the editors of this paper made use of the language charged. But we do not propose to let the "Christian" editor of the Gazette off so easily. He must stick to the record and prove his charge or fully retract it, or continue to be branded as the common and malicious falsifier, that he is. On the 8th of September the Gazette said:

A journal that could gloat over the assassination of President Lincoln, because he was a Republican, and the act of murder was performed by a friend of the "lost cause," is not supposed to be nice in its moral sense in regard to other subjects.

On the 9th we responded by saying that "the foregoing which is applied by the Gazette to this paper, is an infamous and malicious falsehood, and we brand, and shall continue to brand, its author as a common liar until he either proves his assertion or retracts it."

Instead of offering any proof to back up its charge, on the 10th of September, it put forth the following:

THE POST need not get wrathy. It has only to look back over its files, about the time of Lincoln's assassination, and when some talk was indulged of hanging a certain editor to a lamp post, to find out whether we charged it rightly or not. After the many mis-statements of THE POST regarding us during the past few days, we havn't time, at any rate, to be especially careful to soothe its wounded feelings.

In answer to this we notified the "Christian" editor of the Gazette that "the files of THE POST are open to the author of the above quoted falsehood, or any person he may authorize to examine them, and since he cites them in support of his slanderous lies, we challenge him to examine them. If he finds anything that can even be tortured into "gloating" or "rejoicing" over the assassination of President Lincoln, then we will acknowledge that he has told the truth about us, and that we have done him an injustice. But until he either retracts or proves his assertion, by the evidence he cites, we will plaster "liar" upon his forhead, as the only English word expressive of a man who will conceive and utter such brutal and baseless slanders."

Since that time until last Saturday this journalistic defamer has rested under the brand, when he said that the charge only included a "personal application to one of its (THE POST'S) editors." This is merely another falsehood. Against no editorial writer or attache of THE POST can this charge be truthfully made. If he would escape the brand, let him produce the testimony he speaks of. The files of this paper are at his service whenever he wants to examine them. If he will examine them he will confess to his own soul that he is the author of one of the foulest falsehoods ever invented.

AS DRAWN BY A REPUBLICAN ARTIST.

Perhaps at no previous period in our history have there been so many misgivings amongst thoughtful and patriotic men as to the success and permanency of our institutious at as present. Discord exists throughout the land between the people and their rulers. Then it cannot be disguised that there is a decline in public morals, and that jobbery, corruption, and robbery preside over the municipal governments of most of our cities and large towns. To-day a man pays almost or quite as much in the form of taxes for the privilege of living in his own house in one of our cities as he did twenty years ago in rent for living in a similar one which belonged to another, and the saddest feature of this sad business is that these evils grow as time proceeds upon its onward course.—Phila. Press.

It is sad to think that these evils commenced with Republican rule, and will continue as long as that party is in place. They will not only continue, but grow infinitely worse every year. The taxes in this city must be doubled next year to meet the liabilities now incurred. Yet we are told to continue the Ring in power.

THE Radical Convention at Utica New York resolved

That the administration of President Grant has been true to its pledges and distinguished by achievements in domestic and foreign policy unsurpassed in the history of the country.

This is certainly true. Its foreign policy has been distinguished by the San Domingo job and the Virginus affair, two things that would reflect credit even upon the King of the Sandwich Islands. But its achievements at home are its rarest jewels. There is the $30,000,000 Credit Mobilier steal to begin with; the $20,000,000 Boss Shepherd steal at Washington, the Sanborn steal that drove Richardson and Sawyer in disgrace from the Treasury; the Jayne steal, that nearly ruined our foreign trade; the salary grab steal, that the people thrust down the throats of the Radical party; the Harrington conspiracy case, involving leading Federal officials; and a thousand and one other matters of the same kind, differing not in quality but in dimension. Truly such things were never before seen in this country and honest men trust that they will never again be visible to the naked eye.

THE New York Evening Post is among the very few Republican journals that does not hesitate to denounce the wickedness of the Radical carpet-baggers and thieves in the South, nor does it believe that all the outrages are committed by the Democrats or White Leaguers. As "a piece of strong evidence" of the faith that is in it, it copies the recent remarks of Judge Green:

"The Judge said: 'I ask this meeting what candidate it will support?' To which the meeting answered, almost to a man, 'Judge Green.' 'Well, then,' resumed the Judge, 'I tell you that, unless your commissioners of election be changed your votes won't be worth a cent in this county.' [Cries of 'That's so' from the crowd, supplemented by the usual three cheers for Green.] 'I tell you that the Governor, in appointing the three commissioners of election for Charleston county, has in view only the securing of eighteen votes in the legislature to elect himself Speaker of the House. You may talk of Green or Chamberlain, but it will be of no earthly use. If every man in the county casts his vote for Judge Green, under the present commissioners, he may as well cast his vote into the broad ocean. They will not be counted.' [Three cheers for Green.]"

And thus concludes:

Now, a good many honest Republicans in the northern States believe that the "outrages" in the Southern States are all on one side—that they are committed by the late rebels, or the white party, so called. Yet, here is the confession of a man who has always lived in the South, has been a Republican since the war, and is now supporting the "ring" ticket for State officers. We may say that no provocation can excuse the Ku Klux outrages, and yet what northern community would year after submit to such political outrages as these? Verily, if the national government untertakes to interfere with the Southern States at all, it shou'd be to correct the wrongs which the political bandits have inflicted upon the taxpayers and voters.

When the letters of Butler Chandler, Carpenter and others soliciting and securing money from Kellogg and Packard, were printed and proven genuine, the Gazette threw up the Louisiana sponge, and admitted knavery all around, called for the punishment of the guilty, and demanded instant reform in Congress and elsewhere in the public service. But this was found not to go down very well on the eve of an election, and a back track is now indicated. Butler and Carpenter are said now not to be as bad as their letters would make them. Carpenter wanted an extra thousand at Long Branch as a godsend, as he was obliged to change boarding houses often, on account of the company he kept. Butler wanted many thousands because he knew somebody else would steal it if he did not get it. The Gazette will not be permitted to confess to any wrong doing before the election and must sing the same old tune.

THE Commercial being hard of hearing still wants to know if we remember the panics of '37 and '57? We say without hesitation we do, and we recollect what followed in the two Presidential elections succeeding those years. The Democratic party was put out of power although not in any sense responsible for the rotten banks which covered the land and precipitated a financial crash. The corporations were never in the hands nor controlled by Democrats, then nor since, yet the responsibility for hard times was laid to the door of the Democratic party and it suffered for it. Does the Radical party expect to shirk or escape the penalty to be paid for the present condition of affairs?

THIS is the vigorous language which so good an Administration journal as the Philadelphia Telegraph addresses to the gentle men who figure on the check-book and in the correspondence of Governor Kellogg: "The Republican party should cast them off. It is just such men as these who form a millstone around the neck of the party, and will infallibly drag it down into the depths of destruction if they are permitted to remain. No organization, whatever its strength, could long sustain such a load. The scoundrels and scalawags who have plunged the South in such turmoil and ruin, with all who sympathize with and assist their villainous party will gain immensely in power by the act, and all who have its best interests at heart will do their utmost to compass its performance."

AT a meeting of the colored citizens of Green Ridge, Henderson county, Kentucky, held last Monday, the following resolution was passed unanimously: "We take the occasion to express our confidence in the good feelings of our white neighbors and friends, and fellow citizens generally; that we have never experienced at the hands of our white fellow citizens any acts except those of kindness. We take this occasion to denounce those scalawags in the State and other States, whether colored or white, who are engaged, for office sake, in promulgating such sentiments as are calculated to foment difficulties between the white and colored population. We exhort our colored friends everywhere to place the seal of condemnation upon all those engaged in encouraging strife between white and colored citizens."

THE subject of the crest and motto adopted by General Butler and stamped upon the note paper on which he wrote his request to Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, for a three thousand dollar fee, is much debated in Boston. A gentleman of that city, learned in heraldry, interprets the French motto, *comme je trouve*, as Findings-Havings, and the general opinion about the crest seems to be that it represents a useful article of table furniture.

THE Hon. John Cadwalader is said to have been selected by the executors of James Buchanan's will to write the memoir of the late President. The will devised $6,000 for that purpose, and designated Mr. William B. Reed as the writer; but as he has done nothing in that direction the executors have chosen a substitute in Mr. Cadwaiader.

THE first conviction under the Mississippi State Ku-Klux law has been that of a negro known as King Henderson in De Soto county, who with twenty other negroes inflicted about seven hundred lashes on the bare back of John Stevens, a colored Democrat. Henderson was found guilty by a jury composed of six white and six colored men, and was sentenced by Judge Fisher to five years in the State Penitentiary.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Vermont Supreme Court has decided that a citizen cannot refuse to testify for whom he voted.

THE New York Evening Post thinks that the captured Kellogg correspondence furnishes abundant material for another Congressional investigation next winter.

REPUBLICAN economy in Indiana is well exemplified by the fact that it cost $419 per day more to run the Republican Legislature than the Democratic.

THE New York Tribune says that between a retainer and a bribe the time is very shadowy and dim. No Congressmen is ever bribed. They are always "retained."

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, is entitled to the belt as the champion office-holder. He has either held or been an applicant for office in State and Federal affairs for sixty-two of the seventy-six years of his life.

THE Wisconsin Prohibition Convention, to organize for business next year, will meet at Ripon, Oct. 13, under which 700 names are attached. They claim that the mission of the Republican party is ended.

KELLOGG'S "check-book" may prove as fatal as Oakes Ames' "memorandum-book." In the meanwhile, a "suspension of judgment" is asked, as he is "preparing a statement."—Toledo Commercial (Rep.)

GEORGIA is making wonderful progress in industry. The railroad shops at Columbus have turned out two locomotives said-to be equal in finish and beauty to any built further north. The Democrats rule in that State.

"MORTON holds the key to the situation," wrote Louisiana District Attorney Dibble, referring to the Kellogg-McEnery controversy at Washington. What a pity Senator Morton did not hold the key to Kellogg's desk in New Orleans!

THERE are four State tickets in New York. The Democrats, headed by Samuel J. Tilden; the Grant Republican Third Termites, headed by John A. Dix; the Temperance men, headed by William J. Groo, and the Prohibitionists, headed by Myron H. Clark.

SAN FRANCISCO seems to be in earnest in the prosecution of her municipal thieves. Two of the deputy assessors who are charged with defrauding the city by forgery are detained in prison, in default of $25,000 bail each. If they had been Pittsburgh thieves they would have been treated more tenderly.

HARPER'S WEEKLY thinks the President was guilty of a most serious error in his action in the Louisiana case of 1872. It says: "Under the circumstances, the judgment of a court should not have satisfied him." Petty Republican organs, however sustain the President in his unconstitutional interference.

BROWNLOW has published a card announcing himself as a candidate for Congress in the IId Tennessee District. The district has a strong white Republican majority, but it was conceded to be a doubtful one in case the Republican candidate should avow himself in favor of the Civil Rights bill. As Senator Brownlow is a most vigorous opponent of that measure, his election is very probable.

WHAT we should like to see on the part of the President is a disavowal of any willingness to be a candidate again, even if a few miserable, self-seeking politicians and office-holders do desire to put him in nomination. A third term means the first step towards monarchy; and the name of any man who stands out as the representative of monarchial ideas in this country is destined to become infamous. General Grant cannot decline too soon.—New York Ledger.

TWO events of considerable significance occurred in Wisconsin a few days ago. In choosing delegates to the Republican State Convention, the Republicans of one town instructed them to vote against all attempts either to secure an indorsement of Senator Carpenter or to make him a candidate of the party for re-election. In another town, where there were 15 delegates chosen, 9 were pledged to oppose Carpenter every time. It is evident that the Wisconsin Senator is going to have uphill work in securing that "vindication" of his course.

THE CORRUPT PARTY IN POWER RESPONSIBLE.

MORE OF THE "BLESSINGS" IT HAS SHOWERED UPON THE PEOPLE—BUSINESS DULL—WORK-SHOPS CLOSED—SUFFERING EVERYWHERE—SOME EXCELLENT ADVICE—A CHEERFUL LOOK AHEAD.

[From The New York Sun.]

Men neglect what concerns them nearly if they fail to note the approach of a harder winter than we have had for years. Not severe by reason of more frequent storms or keener blasts, but hard in the lack of enterprise in commercial circles, stagnation in trade, dullness in most branches of business, amounting to paralysis in some, and no work for those who cannot live without employment. A recent examination through three of the largest manufacturing cities of the Eastern States reveals that machine firms have but half their usual force of men occupied, and that no contructs are in hand or expected in the immediate future. While the skies are yet serene the workshop doors are haunted by care-worn faces seeking vainly for work. We are told that much suffering exists. If it be so now before the leaves have fallen, how are working people to go through the winter? During the stringency which prevailed after the panic of last year many were discharged; but the previous years having been reasonably prosperous their small savings afforded support until spring, when better times were hoped for. But the spring came and went: the summer has passed; already the hillsides are blazing with the fires of autumn, and the ranks of the unemployed are fuller than ever. Their little fund is expended and their services are not in demand. How are they to live?

Those still at the vise and loom may learn a lesson from the woes of others, and if prudent before, curtail still more in their expenditures, for they have no assurance that a sudden turn of the wheel may not unseat them also. Let them hold on to every cent which is their own, cut off all superfluities, and if they were faithful to their trusts before, increase their efforts, so that they may be indispensable. The stocks of machinery in this city at the present time are larger than they should be, with little or no demand. Railways are decreasing their pay rolls, purchasing little or nothing except absolute necessaries, and on every side we hear of curtailment and cessation of production in manufactures. Up to New Year's day the cotton spinners of Fall River, Mass., have decided to run on half time, and this will inevitably cause much distress.

It is to be hoped that all these present evils will work their own cure in the season approaching, that natural wear and tear will demand new supplies, and that the Spring of 1875 will see the whole country better for the enforced economy now plainly demanded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

[Wash. Corr. Louisville Courier-Journal.]

It is conceded among well-informed Republican politicians that Don Cameron, son of Simon Cameron, will be chosen United States Senator from Pennsylvania in the place of John Scott, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. A leading Republican from Pennsylvania, who has always been a strong opponent of Cameron and the Cameron interests, having been in Washington for the last two or three days, says arrangements have already been quietly made by the Pennsylvania ring to elect Don Cameron. A majority of the Republican members of the Legislature have been secretly secured, and, when the body meets, Scott will find that he has been sold out. It is understood that Mr. Scott himself regards his chances as decidedly blue.

ONE OF CAMERON'S PETS DECAPITATED.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Alexander Cummings, who, among numerous other persons, has just been removed from office by Post-master-General Jewell to give place to some of his own friends, is a Pennsylvanian, who is said to have been appointed in his late position of Special Agent of the Post-Office Department by Simon Cameron, through whom, for a number of years. Cummings has been enabled to get into various official places and enterprises. While Cameron was Secretary of War, Cummings got a contract for furnishing hats and caps to the army. Soon allegations were made against his management or conduct, and these charges were made the subject of Congressional investigation, resulting in a report rather damaging to Cummings. Later he was made Governor of Colorado. He was afterwards in the revenue service in Pennsylvania, and still later he was nominated by President Johnson to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but owing to Johnson's unpopularity and the unfavorable record of Cummings, the Senate held up the nomination and never acted upon it. It is but reasonable to expect that Mr. Cameron will at once put on his war paint, and proceed to make things lively in behalf of his favorite.

A MATTER FOR THE PUBLIC.

[The Nation.]

The success of the thieves in South Carolina and Louisiana as well as elsewhere, and their hold on the ignorant masses whom we have enfranchised, are mainly due to the fact that our marshals, and collectors, and surveyors, and postmasters are their confederates, and keep them assured of the support of the authorities at Washington in case the worst comes to the worst. This ought to come to an end; but it will not come to an end unless the public takes the matter in hand. There is enough stolid and selfish insensibility at the White House, and enough lazy indifference in Congress, to stand a dozen such broils as this in Louisiana with perfect equanimity. The President is probably glad he has not had to kill people or bombard an American city in order to reinstate Kellogg, but he is probably not sorry he put him in power in the beginning, and does not care how long he stays in it.

THE BURST FREEDMAN'S BANK.

[Chicago Tribune.]

One of the Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the Freedman's Bank has make a preliminary report. He says that a statement of the bank's condition will be ready in a few days, and adds that it will not show as heavy assetts as have been commonly expected. This note of warning is evidently intended to prepare the creditors for bad news. The Commissioners need not hesitate to tell all they know, for fear of surpising anybody who has taken the pains to watch the recent management of the bank. We are braced up to meet the revelations of terrible plundering and fraud, at the expense of colored people in the South, and in the interest of politicians who are now clamoring for the protection of the "poor negro" from Democratic violence.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MR. JOHN S. LAMOREAUX, of Cambria county, was beset by highwaymen while traveling towards Johnstown, on Monday last, but succeeded in escaping with no bruise and no loss of money.

ON Monday evening the house of Robert Whitelaws, at Larimer's Station, Westmoreland county, caught fire from the explosion of a carbon oil lamp and was burned to the ground, with all its contents. The family did not even save their clothing. Loss about $1,000; insurance about $300.

ON Tuesday a terrible accident occurred at the flouring mills in Harmony, Butler county. A young farmer named William Leets, residing in the vicinity, while passing among the machinery was caught by a belt and before the engine could be stopped was torn to pieces. Teets was a steady, industrious man, and but recently married. His funeral took place yesterday, and was largely attended. The last item furnished by Harmony, it will be recollected, was the Frazier wife-shooting and suicide in July, 1873.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—The Showing Not So Encouraging as Formerly—Reported Decrease Only $435,417.

WASHINGTON, October 1. — Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,207,204,600
Five per cent. bonds	517,025,200
Total coin bonds	$ 1,724,229,800
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	6,457,710
Legal tender notes	382,075,407
Certificates of deposit	56,350,000
Fractional currency	46,731,018
Coin certificates	26,415,600
Total without interest	$ 511,572,026
Total debt	2,256,937,536
Total interest	32 681,177
Cash in Treasury—Com	77,409,677
Cash in Treasury—Currency	16,115,840
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	56,350,000
Total in Treasury	$ 149,875,518
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,139,743,196
Decrease during September.	435,417
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	909,352
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	5,469,979
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,855,418

CARPENTER'S LOVE SONG.

Oh! Polly, dear, when first we met
It seem'd designed by Fate,
For gimlet-like your eyes, my sweet,
This heart did penetrate.

My features are not chiseled out
With aught like classic grace,
Though chisel cuts upon my nose,
That time will ne'er efface.

You had a handsome lover once,
A painter and a grainer,
An honest carpenter, 'tis true,
Though not a great deal plai(i)ner.

My fortune-teller gives no hope,
Yet this grim sybil maugre,
I won't give up my suit, but will
Consult another augur.

I have a heart of oak, my dear—
One that is leal and true—
But, Oh! this heart of oak, my own,
Doth turn to pine for you!

Wilt' be my plummet and my line—
Become my wedded wife—
Be spliced in holy bonds to me—
Veneered to me for life!

And time no change in me shall work,
Nor fortune's little slips,
Blest, if from th' ancient stock there spring
A dozen little chips!

Oh! on our wedding day, my Poll,
We'll have much mirth and revel!
For I will rise that day above
My common spirit-level!

AN ENGLISH DINNER.

[Kate Field in the St. Louis Republican.]

We decide upon a dinner and then invite the most eligible noodle of a nobleman we can find to occupy the chair, endeavoring to fix upon one whose political opinions are not so strong as to make him obnoxious to either party. Flattered by the invitation, the noble noodle consents. Then we go to moneyed men, saying, 'Lord Tom Nobody or Prince Nood-for-Nothing is to preside at our dinner. Will you be steward? Glad to keep fine company, though only for a few hours, these gentlemen consent, knowing, as does the Chairman, that a subscription is the penalty paid for the notoriety or honor thus conferred. Chairman and Steward secured, smaller lights are only glad to buy tickets. The dinner is given; we coach the Chinaman about the charity in which he is supposed to be profoundly interested, about which he speaks in a singularly parrot-like manner, heads the subscription with £25 or £20, the stewards follow with less or greater sums, more private individuals swell the amount, the list of subscribers is read at the dinner, published in the next day's newspapers, and out of the vanity of humanity our noble charity is set upon its legs.

Desirous of testing these dinners, I assisted at several, humiliated as I felt at the first by being allowed tea and sandwiches in one room, while the tyrant man sat down to joints and removes in another. I went on this occasion to hear royalty in the shape of the Duke of Edinburg speak. If royalty had anything to teach I wished to learn it in one easy lesson. After the feeding came the national anthem, of course. For the I-don't-know-how-many-eth time God was commanded to save the Queen, and, right or wrong, confound her enemies. Then His Royal Highness rose amid a tremendous clatter of knives, forks, glasses, and plates that did duty as claque. Everybody listened as though pearls were about to drop from his lips. In a voice hesitating, and with an absence of command of language that would have astounded an American baby, His Royal Highness contrived to propose his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the royal family, adding, "I presume I need not say anything to recommend the toast to you." "More sensible words were never spoken," exclaimed the next day's leader. "We are not surprised that loud cheering greeted the announcement." There was no doubt about the cheering. His Royal Highness attempted to say a good word for the theatrical profession, and grievously murdered the Queen's English. His inane tautology was received as we would receive the utterances of a Webster or a Philips, while the humor of the commedian, Buckstone, and the grateful speech of the elegant Alfred Wigan, an actor of whom England has a right to be proud—both of whom spoke after all the noblemen present had aired their stupidity—were accepted as clever, but were not allowed to produce such demonstration as only belongs to the people. I was disgusted, not with the Duke of Edinburg, (who blames the sacred cat once worshipped by the Egyptians?) but with his flunkies.

NEARLY FINISHED.

The memorial to the late Prince Albert at Windsor Castle, erected by the Royal Princes and Princesses, is now nearly finished. The Illustrated London News says: "The memorial is formed within the walls of Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, a building once known as the Tomb House, situated between the Deanery and St. George's Chapel on the Castle Hill. A number of Mosaic portraits of kings and queens, and other personages connected with the history of the Castle, have been placed in the panels of the false windows at the west end of the chapel. The panels of the ceiling are also filled with Mosaic work. The late Baron Triquiti was entrusted with the work of covering the walls beneath the windows with marble pictures of scriptural subjects, and when these were completed the sarcophagus of the Prince, surmounted by a white marble effigy of 'Albert the Good" clad in mediæval armor, with the head reposing upon a pillow, which is supported by two angelic figures, was placed upon the polished marble floor at the east end of the chapel, the face of the effigy being towards the reredos. The latter is a beautiful conception in white marble of "The Resurrection," with gilded marble canopy, the whole being enclosed in a chastely arranged frame of Mosaic and colored marbles. Between the sills of the windows and the marble inlaid work of Baron Triquiti there is a series of white marble bass-reliefs, sculptured by Miss Durant, who, like the Baron, has not lived to see the completion of the chapel. Beneath the marble seats are a series of bronze grills, consisting of monograms of 'V. A.,' devices of the Royal arms, the falcon and fetlock, the rose and crown, lions and fleur-de-lis, and a handsome colored marble pavement in *opus* Alexandrinum has been laid down. Numerous varieties of marble have been used in the construction of the flooring, which is arranged in diamonds and circles, one of the principal materials being the Ipplepen—a Devon marble of red and gray."

SPARROWS ON A PICNIC.

Whoever might have happened to pass through the Common and the Public Garden in Boston—and probably the same was true of other city squares—on Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, would have noticed that the "sparrows were all missing." Not a sight of them was to be seen. Not a sound of them was to be heard. The style of their habitations indicating strong religious proclivities, might have prompted the suggestion that they had gone to meeting. But that they never do in the afternoon. Besides, the liberal churches of the Free Religious Association, for which they are known to have a preference, were not then holding services. The preaching in Park street is sometimes after their taste, but their instincts lead them to avoid all associations with a sportsman. They might, from their love of ablutions, have been supposed to be in attendance at the Tremont Temple, but again, we have to remember that ablution is with them a morning exercise. Where, then, could they be?

The mystery would have been solved for any one who about that time had crossed Dartmouth street bridge at the railroad tracks. There he would have seen the sparrows, seemingly formed into two distinct flocks, in numbers which it would have been impossible to count. They were evidently very happy and on pleasant terms with each other. At intervals they would rest in long lines and groups, well crowded, on the top and the trimmings of the neighboring fences. Then they would rise with one consent and seek the tall, rank, withered weeds which have been growing so luxuriantly in that particular spot. These are now about to shed a full crop of ripened seed. This was the attraction. The feast was an abundant one. The sparrows all stood on their good behavior. There was no pecking, except at seed. Speeches and congratulations were heartily exchanged, and so many seemed to speak at once that the lookers-on might have inferred that only one sex was represented there. An Irishman who was watching the scene from the bridge suggested that the sparrows were waiting to take the Sunday evening train for the South, and were laying in a substantial lunch. Before the first evening gloom gathered the birds had all gone back to their respective homes.

Now will some one, starting with Prof. Tyndall's backward vision of the promise and potency of every form and manifestation of life in matter, be so kind as to trace out for us the] workings of that prompting of faculty or guidance which led those happy little creatures together in two flocks, evidently comprised of two clique or social circles, to go after that sumptuous repast? Did one venturous stroller happen to discover it and summon his fellows? Or did some subtle odor from the seed get wafted up to the Common and garden? But the wind was in the opposite direction.—[Boston Transcript.

SUNLIGHT FOR THE SICK.

Dr. Wm. H. Hammond, in discussing the sanitary influence of light, observes that the effects of deficient light upon the inmates of hospital wards and sick chambers have frequently come under his special notice; that most physicians know how carefully the attendants upon the sick endeavor to exclude every ray of light from the apartment, and even some members of the profession are singularly assiduous in this respect; but that the practice, except in some cases of actual disorder of the brain and other parts of the nervous system, is pernicious, admits of no question. During the late civil war Dr. H. visited a camp and hospital in West Virginia, in consequence of information received that the sickness and mortality there prevailing were unaccountably great, and he made a minute examination into all the circumstances connected with the situation of the camp, the food of the men, &c. Among other peculiarities, he found the sick crowded into a small room, from which the light was excluded by blinds of india-rubber cloth. The patients were as effectually bleached as is celery by the earth being heaped up around it: pale, bloodless, ghost-like looking forms, they seemed to be scarcely mortal. Convalescence was, under such circumstances, according to Dr. Hammond, almost impossible, and his belief was that many of the men had died, who, had they been subjected to the operation of the simplest laws of nature, would have recovered.

ANOTHER "ROMANTIC" MARRIAGE.

Eastern papers are speaking of a marriage which is to take place in one of the villages in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, next Wednesday. The bridegroom left Portsmouth some twenty years ago, while quite a young man, and finally located in one of the extreme frontier States, where he has accumulated a fortune. Some of his Eastern acquaintances hearing of his good success, and hearing that he remained single, sportively wrote to him and suggested the name of a lady friend as a good person for a wife. The frontiersman replied, asking for a photograph of the fair one, which was forwarded. A short correspondence sprang up, and a day or two since the gentleman came East for the first time for more than twenty years; was introduced to the lady in question, and became pleased with her. She also liked him, and next Wednesday they are to be married, and will leave for his home in the West.

A HEN AND HER KITTENS.

[LaCrosse (Wis.) Democrat.]

Two or three weeks ago a family living in the Third ward set a hen on ten eggs in the barn. The same family keep a cat. It seems that the children belonging to the family did not know that the hen was "set," so they disturbed her and brought in the eggs, and chased her about the yard for play and recreation. While thus occupied, the old cat that had little kittens only a few days old, decided at that opportune time to change their location, and brought her little ones to that nest, and went out in search of food. The hen returned, sat down and mothered those kittens, and seemed to be very proud of them. The cat, of course, drives her off when she is in, but as soon as the cat is away, the old hen returns to take care of the kittens, and the honors of mother are about equally divided between the hen and the cat.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, F. S. A., of London, the projector of the Art Journal and Mrs. Anna Maria Hall, his wife, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. At the celebration the following lines, which will be read with affectionate interest, were addressed by the husband to the wife.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS!
SEPTEMBER 20, 1874.

Yes! fifty years of troubles—come and gone—
I count since first I gave thee hand and heart!
But none have come from thee, dear Wife—not one!
In griefs that sadden'd me thou had'st no part
Save when, accepting more than woman's share
Of pain and toil, despondency and care,
My comforter thou wert, my hope, my trust;
Ever suggesting holy thoughts and deeds:
Guiding my steps on earth, through blinding dust,
Into the Heaven-lit path that Heaven-ward leads.

So has it been, from manhood unto age,
In every shifting scene of Life's sad stage,
Since—fifty years ago—a humble name
I gave to thee—which thou hast given to fame—
Rejoicing in the wife and friend to find
The woman's lesser duties—all—combined
With holiest efforts of creative mind.

And if the world has found some good in me,
The prompting and the teaching came from thee!
God so guide both that so it ever be!

So may the full fount of affection flow;
Each loving each as—fifty years ago!

We are going down the rugged hill of life,
Into the tranquil valley at its base;
But, hand in hand, and heart in heart dear Wife:

With less of outer care and inner strife,
I look into thy mind and in thy face,
And only see the Angel coming nearer.
To make thee still more beautiful and dearer,
When from the thrall and soil of earth made free,
Thy prayer is heard for me, and mine for thee!

S. C. HALL.

A GENTLEMAN.

It is common in our day to speak of gentlemen of position, gentlemen of means, gentlemen of the press, commercial and sporting gentlemen, etc. It was not in this vague sense that the word was used by James I., who, when his nurse entreated him to make her son a gentleman, replied that he could make him a lord, but that it was out of his power to make him a gentleman.

The word does not now bear the interpretation it formerly did in England. While at one time it expressed the idea which the term *gentilhomme* does in France—where it retains its original significance to designate the members of a caste, distinct and apart—it has, in successive periods, been applied to degrees more widely extended. All classes now associate more freely than would have been tolerated in previous generations, and men no longer dress, either really or figuratively, in buckles and buckram. The garb of the Puritan—despised in the days when it was the fashion for a man to bedizen himself in ruffles and lace—is now the rule, and is appreciated for its plainness, its comfort and its practical utility. The ordinary costume of gentlemen—free, easy and devoid of outward show and pretence—is an index of their mental condition. They eschew stiffness, they abhor formality, they despise all seeming. Their manners, though refined, are simple.

The gentleman is a representative character—a reflection of his era. We may trace the manner of the times in their various types; in the warlike and semi-barbarous, the chivalrous and romantic, the effeminate and ornate, the soldierly and scholarly, down to the earnest, accomplished and practical specimen in our own day. As now understood the term is indicative of conduct rather than lineage—of character rather than position—of the intrinsic qualities that contribute to its formation as much as their manifestation in the life. A gentleman is something unique, apart from any consideration of rank, education or pursuits. There are many men of plain manners and limited means as thorough gentlemen as any noble in the land. The late Justice Talfourd, in his charge to the jury in an action wherein it was alleged that the defendant had said to the plaintiff: "Do not speak to me. I am a gentleman. You are a tradesman," took occasion to observe: "Gentleman is a term which is not confined to any station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, the tradesman who discharges his duties with integrity, and the humblest artisan who fulfils the obligations incumbent upon him with virtue and honor, are like entitled to the name of gentleman, in preference to the man, however high in his station, who indulges in ribald and offensive remarks."

We may have a correct conception of the character without being able to enter into an analysis of it. Courtesy and simplicity are its leading features. The most highly cultivated men are ever the least conceited, and we generally find that the pedantic are men of small understanding. Chesterfield embodies its constituent elements in the term "politeness," which he defines as a benevolence in trifles, or a preference of others to ourselves in the ordinary occurences of life. Gentleness, the foundation of the character, implies a reserved power, and it is to be distinguished from weakness, as it is from a passive tameness of spirit and an unreasonable compliance with the dictates or the will of others. It renounces no just right from the fear of their frown, and yields no important truth to their flattery. A prominent feature of the character is consideration, which may be used to consist in delicacy in the use of power—physical, moral, and social. Forbearance and wisdom in the exercise of this power—of that which the husband exercises over his wife, the father over his children, the teacher over his pupils, the old over the young, the strong over the weak, the master over his hands, the rich over the poor, the educated over the ignorant, the experienced over the confiding—mark the gentleman.

Bashfulness is not inconsistent with the character, and we are surprised that so rare a quality is not more highly appreciated. The thoughts and feelings of the retiring in disposition are not less refined, although they may not be expressed with the gracefulness of the ready speaker or the impetuosity of the rattle-pate. This indisposition frequently arises from the mind running in channels other than the commonplaces of ordinary conversation, and a consequent consciousness of inferiority in the art of pleasing. The assumption of the character is often but a simulation of the more agreeable habits of society, and only the veneer which hides depraved tastes and vicious propensities. Nothing more displays a frivolous, selfish and vulgar mind than inattention to the simple courtesies of life, and without this even profound learning is no more than tiresome pedantry. A person of this description says he can be a gentleman when he pleases. A true gentleman never pleases to be anything else, and never, by an accident derogates from his standard. He cannot stoop to a mean thing. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never stabs in the dark. He it not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. Papers not meant for his eye are sacred. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, bonds and securities, and notices to trespassers, are not for him. He is a consistent observer of the second great commandment—whatever he judges to be honorable he practices towards all.

Perhaps it was because of Thackery's keen-sightedness to detect, and his readiness to expose and pillory the snob, that he could the more genially describe a gentleman. There are many passages in his writings which bespeak his appreciation of the character. The reader will remember his famous prospectus of the Pall Mall Gazette, which being conducted by gentlemen, was to be addressed to gentlemen. "Perhaps," he says, "a gentleman is a rarer personage than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle; men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant, whose want of meanness makes them simple, who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, and one or two happy beings who are what they call in the inner circles, and have stept into the very centre and bull's eye of fashion; but of gentlemen how many? Let us take a scrap of paper, and each make out his list."—[Tinsley's Magazine.

THE FRENCH ZOUAVES.

We recommend the following authentic story to the attention of the innumerable admirers of the French Zouaves, who had won such a conspicuous place in military history. The Arabs of the Ben-Saussen tribe are great amateurs of gunpowder, and never neglect an opportunity of prowling about the French camp, and offering the soldiers large sums of money for the coveted article. They pretended to be Arabs of the neighborhood, friendly to the French, and say they want powder for hunting.

One day it was discovered that the Zouaves had been selling their powder. To paint the fury of the officer in command of the Arab bureau is an impossible thing, but he resolved to discover the culprits and punish them severely. An Arab in the service of the bureau went in a mysterious way in quest of powder. An old Zouave brought him four cartridges and asked him twenty francs for them. The bargain was struck, but the spy instantly disclosed his official character, and brought the cartridge vender before the commander.

"Is it you, then," cried the officer, "coward and knave, who would have your comrades assassinated by the Beni-Snassens?"

"Yes, commandant, I did it."

"You have committed a base action."

"I admit it, commandant, but with this same powder that I sold I am going to blow my brains out; that will save the trouble of a courtmartial, and the Zouaves will not be dishonored by a public sentence."

With these words the Zouave took a cartridge, loaded a pistol with it, dropped a round ball in the barrel, and with superb coolness put the muzzle to his head and pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire, and the Zouave burst into a hoarse laugh.

"The judge has acquitted me," said he.

"How so?" said the commandant.

"Why you see, commandant, that the powder I sell to the Beni-Snassens is only ground charcoal; the balls are made of clay, the whole done up in genuine cartridges. You have just seen the proof of it."

It was true. The Zouave had cheated his customer, and he added with an air of triumph:

"The first time the Beni-Snassens come into action all their pieces will miss fire, and you will gain the battle."

"Then you sold a good deal of powder."

"Rather"—and the Zouave exhibited a formidable pipe, set with solid gold. Though the Arabs may be pretty sharp fellows, they are no match in cunning for the Zouaves.

SORROWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

That the women of the State should mourn deeply for dead husbands and sons is only natural. They do speak regretfully of "the days that are gone" but it is not true that they regard the Northern people with hatred. The poverty of the Southern people of this State is deplorable, and the heroic efforts which the daughters of once wealthy houses are now making for the support of widowed mothers are most commendable. Many families are ever trying to "keep up appearances," but to do so they must use the utmost economy; old family jewels and silver have to be sold, and many, succumbing to the burden of taxation and the loss of their plantations occasioned by the great change in the system of labor, are tuning their spacious mansions into boarding-houses, or sending their daughters out to teach the children of their former slaves. Whenever such work is asked of them the women of this State never refuse. The other evening your correspondent visited the house of a lady, whose husband, a distinguished Southern officer, was killed during the war. Before the rebellion the family was one of the richest in South Carolina, noted for its fine estates, expensive horses, and warm-hearted hospitality. Now the plantations are worthless or have been forfeited to the State for unpaid taxes, and the noble old homestead in Charleston has been converted into a boarding-house. Two of the daughters of the family are teachers on small salaries in negro schools.—[Charleston Letter.

CONTAMINATED WATER.

The Journal of Chemistry warns the drinkers of water of wells near dwellings to beware of the typhoid poison sure to be found, sooner or later, in those reservoirs, if any of the house-drainage can percolate them. The gelatinous matter often found upon the stones of a well is a poison to the human system, probably causing, by its spores, a fermentation of the blood, with abnormal heat or fever. Wholesome, untainted water is always free from all color and odor. To test it thoroughly, place half a pint in a clear bottle, with a few grains of lump-sugar, and expose it, stoppered, to sunlight, in a window. If, even after an exposure of eight or ten days, the water becomes turbid, be sure that it has been contaminated by sewerage of some kind. If it remains perfectly clear, it is pure and safe.

A SINGLE FLOWER.

There's but one rose upon the bush,
To scent the balmy Autumn air,
Its mates have fallen one by one,
And left it only blooming there.
But though it smiles upon its stem,
It soon shall find a certain death,
The leaves shall die upon the earth,
At touch of Winter's icy breath.

Once, in September long ago,
We wandered long the garden way,
A single flower, you spied and pulled
To keep in mind, that happy day.
But now your feet afar have roamed,
And flower and love are bitter dust.
Your heart has found another shrine
At which to give your life-long trust.

And I through all this weary time
Have watched the roses come and go
Half dreamed sometimes that I was dear,
E'en yet to you, in vain I know.
For in a letter, lying here,
I read the words you should have spoken,
Another claims your name and all,
Each link between us now is broken.

Farewell—though soul may cry and pine,
'Tis better we should ever part,
Though it may prove a trifle hard,
I'll still the throbbings of my heart.
Yet at the closing of the day,
And at the dying of the rose,
I'll breath once more your name as prized,
Then hide it in a long repose.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

PAGES.

HOW THE ANCIENT BLUE BLOODS USED TO ACT AS WAITERS.

The practice of employing youths of high descent in personal attendance upon sovereigns and nobles was in existence at an early period among the Persians, and was introduced into Europe in the middle ages, under the usages of chivalry and feudalism. The name page, which comes from the Greek word for boy, was given to the youth who thus acted in what was esteemed the honorable capacity of a servant to a royal and titled master. He was eligible at the age of seven for the position, and occupied it until fitted by years and training for promotion to the rank of esquire and knight. Even the sons of kings did not scorn to fill the office of page, and, in the retinue of a distinguished man of birth, wealth, and ability, receive the benefit of a thorough discipline in the arts of war, diplomacy, and statesmanship. Edward the Black Prince performed no more graceful service in his brave and brilliant career, than when he stood behind the unfortunate King John of France while he sat at table a captive in the tent of the prince's father, and with deferent courtesy filled his cup with wine and handed him his napkin.

The noble Bayard, the chevalier *sans pear e sans reproche*, was in his youth a page in the house of the bishop of Grenoble. There he waited at table, ran errands, carried letters and messages and brought back answers, and otherwise did his master's bidding. From the services of the bishop of Grenoble, Bayard passed to that of the duke of Savoy, where he added to the religious habits already acquired a knowledge and practice of arms. Lassels tells a story of Charles, the warlike duke of Burgundy, which indicates that the ministry of the page was sometimes rewarded with savage eruelty. In the famous fight of Muret, in which the duke was worsted, he was compelled to swim a lake two miles in width on the back of his steed, in order to escape from the encroaching enemy. His young page, in the same desperate case, but without a horse to help him across the water, leaped up behind his master, and so reached with him the opposite shore in safety. But, when the duke had landed, full of rage at his mortifying flight and the peril he had incurred, he felt his ire increase at the thought that his page had retarded his progress toward a covert by adding to the incumbrance on his horse, and turning with a swift and angry stroke he poignarded the boy on the spot. "Poor prince," adds Lassels, "thou mightest have given another offering of thanksgiving to God for thy escape than this."

The institution of pagedom passed away with the era of chivalry, yet some relic of it remains to the present day. George the Third was the latest English sovereign who ever performed the office. When his parents, the prince and princess of Wales, were at dinner, Prince George and his brother Edward used to stand apart and wait upon the august pair, who talked and joked with the boys meanwhile, in exactly the fashion that a lord and lady of the olden time would discourse with a couple of pages in waiting, who were to be instructed by the one in the school of arms and by the other in the school of love. When George the Fourth sent the duke of Northumberland to represent him at the coronation of Charles the Tenth, he was accompanied by two handsome, high-born English lords as his pages. At the coronation, the pages bore the train of the duke, who wore the full robes of the Order of the Garter. One of the pages, the Hon. George Murray, afterward duke of Athole, was dressed in fancy hussar uniform of light blue. The other, the Hon. James Dummond, wore a highland costume. Four pages of honor form part of the state of Queen Victoria's court. Their income is $200 each, and at the close of their pagehood they receive a commission in the foot guards without purchase.

In France the official organization of pages expired with Louis XIV. In the court of that monarch there were 158 pages of the chamber and of the stables, every one of whom could prove a noble descent of at least two centuries. They occupied fifty gay chambers on the first floor of the palace of Versailles; and their food, light, and fire cost the treasury of the king the sum of 80,000 francs annually. They clothed themselves sumptuously out of the pocket-money, amounting to 600 livres per year, furnished to each page by his parents. Their state uniform of gold-embroidered crimson velvet, with plumed hat, cost £60, and their scarlet cloth undress was as rich and fanciful as gold and silver lace could make it. Their duties were to attend continually upon the members of the royal family; to wait upon the king when he went to bed, and when he got up again; to accompany him to the theatre: to go with him hunting, and load and hand him his gun, and record in their books the number of head of game he had bagged; to ride by the carriage when the princesses took an airing or walk near them when they chose to go on foot; in short, to come and go at the beck of their masters, on all sorts of light yet lacquey-like services.

Where a crowd of young retainers were thus brought together under no very strict surveillance, they naturally learned some vices along with the virtues. Their master was their model, and, good or bad, they strove to imitate him. From association with the ladies above them thay gained the arts of gallantry, which they practiced in honor and purity or not so, according to the principles they saw in force with their elders and guides. As in schools, a new comer among established pages for a time had a hard life of it. He was made a sort of a fag, and forced to wait on the rest until, by his pluck and spirit, he compelled his persecutors to render him the respect they gave each other. This rough experience developed the mettle in the boy and toughened his nerve, and in these respects was undoubtedly good for him. The book education of the pages received some attention, and they had preceptors, and a study in the attic of Versailles.

When Louis XVI. came to grief, his pages did not desert him. They clung to the master whom they loved as well as served, until his evil destiny reached its fatal termination. "They went down in the shipwreck of the French monarchy, but they went down bravely and unboastfully." After the royal household was broken up, the most of them were sacrificed to the fanatic spirit of the revolution. They were murdered by the mobs, or martyred on the scaffold, or they fell in open fight for what was to them a sacred cause. One or two of them appeared again as pages in the household of the emperor. A few became distinguished in the army, and a few laid aside the privileges of nobility and joined the great multitude who earn their bread. Two or three took the stage, and under pseudonym gained celebrity.

NAMING THE BABY.

A paying hoax was played a few days since, says a Clarksville correspondent of The Louisville Courier Journal, upon the family relatives of one of our young married men who had the good fortune (or bad fortune whichever way the reader construes it) of having an addition to his family in the shape of a boy weighing nine pounds avoirdupois. A friend of the parents directed a postal card to each one of the uncles and aunts of the little chap, bearing upon the back these few lines:

"G——has a new baby at his house named after you."

In a few days letters of congratulation began to pour in. A gentleman from your city, one of the uncles, sent by express a beautiful silver cup, accompanied by these words: "I thank you for an honor that my finances will not permit me to accept very often from my numerous relatives." Another, writing from Paducah, feels "highly gratified that you should name your boy after me, and if it bears in reality my name, and is not named just 45 years after me, you can draw upon me for his first boots and I will honor his draft." He "smells a mice." An aunt to the infant, writing from Hopkinsville, Ky., says: "You know not how gratified I am that you have named your little girl after me. I am not well now, but as soon as I am able to venture out upon the streets I shall acknowledge the honor in a more becoming manner." An uncle at Erin, Tenn., writes; "Kiss the baby for me. I do not know how to thank you. As soon as I can find time to dig several pounds of ginseng, I will send my little namesake a present." And thus they continue to come from all sections, as the family is quite numerous. The baby is as yet unnamed, and if it receives the name of each one who has sent a present, there is a slim show for its future existence.

MORE BEER.

Mr. Medill, the editor of the Chicago Tribune, now traveling in Germany, in an interesting letter from that country, says:

"Drunkenness is so rare and infrequent that it may be said not to exist. I have traveled thousands of miles through Germany in various directions, visiting nearly all the chief cities, and have made diligent inquiry of American Consuls and other well-informed persons, and received but one answer every-every-where, viz: 'No drunkenness among the Germans; public sentiment would not tolerate it; the habits of the country are all against it.' The reason of this freedom from inebriation is the total absence of whisky, and the substitution of the milder beer. Whisky is the 'hog' that possesses the spirit of the raging devil, and the cultivation of whose intimate acquaintance makes so many beasts and loafers of Irishmen and Americans in the United States. The German regards his beer almost as an essential of existence; and it would be hard to convince him that it does not contain as much nutriment at least as milk. If you say to a German that many physiologis and physicians esteem, he will reply all forms of alcohol at prisoness and therefor beer must injurious to the physical system, that his forefathers have, in considerable part, lived on beer for more than 2,000 years; that his ancestors, who fought Julius Cæsar and his successors, were beer-drinkers; and that in all generations since the year one they have maintained the national beverage, and to-day are, as a race, both women and men, as strong, healthy, long lived and robust people as live in the world; and they are prepared to prove their manhood, courage and hardihood on the field of battle against any Power, Russia not excepted, who may choose to put them to the test. And it is not a vain or idle boast, for they are now undoubtedly the most powerful military nation in Europe.

THE PRACTICAL USES OF BALLOONING.

With reference to this subject, M. W. de Fonvielle, in a communication addressed to the London Daily Telegraph, remarks that the Germans in the late war with France made many attempts to render balloons serviceable in connection with their military operations, and only relinquished the idea after numerous failures. That they succeeded in capturing two French balloons in consequence of the effect of their shots upon the constructions in question, he attributes to the latter having been manned by incompetent persons too sparing of their ballast. He considers the scientific results obtained by aerostation to be numberless, and begs leave to call attention to an unexpected one which came under the observation of M. and Madame Durouf when hovering over the North Sea. The water beneath them appeared to be quite clear, so that its varying depths were distinctly marked by different shades of color. M. de Fonvielle suggests that this fact might well be made available for hydrographical purposes, and proposes an aerial inspection of the straights of Dover, to discover if the nature of the bottom offers any serious impediment to the boring of the Anglo-Franco railway tunnel.

VARIETIES.

ALL horses found attached to the ampposts in San Francisco are hereafter to be impounded.

BOSTON pays $3,500,000 per annum for the support of her poor, enough, so a local paper thinks, to board all the needy at a first-class hotel.

A MISSISSIPPI newspaper notes the "sudden departure of the Massachusetts milk-sop for his New England home and pappy-in-law." It means Gov. Ames.

THE highest inhabited spot in the world is said to be the Budheist cloister, at Harle, in Thibet, where twenty-one priests live, at an altitude of 16,000 feet above the sea.

A CLERGYMAN one stormy night prayed: 'O Lord, we thank Thee for the goodly number here to-night, and also that Thou art here notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

A CONTROVERSY in some of the South-western papers has brought out the fact that the first steamboat that ever ascended the river from New Orleans to Louisville was a stern-wheeler, the Enterprise, built at Brownsville in 1814.

THE lawful heirs of the Tichborne estate have to pay nearly half a million dollars costs for the famous suit brought by the "claimant," which seems a high price for a luxury which they would much rather have done without.

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) newspaper describes a new style of tumbler recently introduced into one of the restaurants in that city, the rim of which is "so prepared as to titillate the lips and add a deliciously cooling and acceptable flavor to the contents."

MISS Rosa Eytinge, who was performing last week at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, suddenly lost her voice on the stage on Thursday evening and, of course, was obliged to relinquish her engagemont. The theatre was temporarily closed.

SCOTLAND contains 30,000 square miles, of which about 155,000 acres is taken up by inland lakes. There are 787 islands off its coast, of which 186 are inhabited. The country is fast becoming a commercial, mining and manufacturing rather than an agricultural country.

STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL is now beaten. It no longer has the highest spire in Europe. The new Church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, has just been finished, and the great cross was placed on the summit the week before last. The total height is 472 feet. This is 6 feet higher than Strasbourg.

CREMATION does not meet with favor in British Columbia. The Chinese have been cremating their dead at a cemetery near Victoria, and the Inspector of Police reported to the City Council that the nuisance had become most offensive to the residents in that neighborhood. The Council took no action.

THE Empress of Austria, during her recent visit to England, expressed her admiration of the horses she saw in the hunting-field. The Earl of Dudley thereupon begged her to accept as a present his favorite hunter, which, in consequence, has since gone to Vienna. It is a splendid animal, valued at 800 guineas.

A TENNESSEE judge has lately decided in a criminal case that a letter containing the sentence: "If you feel like exchanging a load of buckshot with me, I am your man at any time you feel like facing me with a double-barrel shot-gun, at a distance of twenty yards," is not a challenge to a duel according to the strict interpretation of the state statute.

AN Indianapolis paper tells a very affecting and romantic story about one "Maud Vernon," a sewing girl in a shirt factory in that city, who turns out to be an illegitimate daughter of Capt. Willingford of the English Royal Navy by Maria de Selva, a Portuguese lady of rank, and now heiress to $80,000 left her by a repentent father.

A NEW YORK insurance clerk, while waiting in a crowd at one of the Brooklyn ferries, playfully picked a handkerchief from the pocket of a companion, when he was instantly tapped on the shoulder by a genuine picketpocket, who had just relieved him of his pocket-book, but who returned it with the apology that he never knowingly operated on a brother professional, and was sorry he had made such a mistake.

IT now appears that the inhabitants of Turin are much troubled with apprehensions that the Mont Cenis tunnel will fall in. The French and Italian members of the Commission of Engineers appointed to report upon the cracks, which have been visible for two years, have stated that the tunnel is solid throughout, and is constructed on sound principles, but that the fissures seem to be attributable to the too great pressure of the mountain masses above.

VAN JONES, a negro, of Columbus, Ga., expressed his opinion of the origin of his race in the following language: "The white folks say they are the children of God, and that the niggers are the children of the devil, and that the two didn't come from the same stock. That ain't so, for the devil was an angel once, and the angels are the children of God, and that makes the niggers the grandchildren of God, and kin to the white folks."

ABOUT six hundred operatives in the mills at Fall River held a meeting last Wednesday evening, at which the speakers were very emphatic in their denunciations of the corporations for making inadequate provisions for the safety of their operatives. A resolution of indignant protest against the make-up of the jury—composed as it is of those interested in the mill—was passed; also one demanding a law, similar to the one in England, providing for the safety of mill operatives, with a ten-hour article.

A WRITER in the Constitutionnel gives some particulars about Val Richer, where M. Guizot has just died. He says: "The wealth of the house consists in the library, which contains not less than thirty thousand volumes. There are scarcely any rare editions, nor are any books remarkable for rich binding. It is a collection made for work, in which little attention has been paid to mere artistic merit, but much to utility and the means of facilitating study. The library of M. Guizot is in that point of view an incomparable mine, and offers all the resources that can be desired; for labor and study it posseses, besides, for the history of Germany and Great Britain, the most precious documents in the language of those countries, such as probably no other collection in France can rival at this moment."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM McCANDLESS, of Philadelphia.
Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 43rd District—SAMUEL M'KELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—ELI A. WOOD.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN SWAN, W. PITT BEADELL,
JOHN TITZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN, GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
SAML F. PATTERSON, JOSEPH M. CARSON,
JOSEPH HAYS, JOHN R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
SAMUEL P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID J. ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE,
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—JAMES K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THERE is not a carpet-bagger thief in the South but is hoping for success in the North. If their hopes are realized then look out for a renewal of their villanies and robberies.

IT took nearly half a million of dollars to pay the salaries of Ring officials in Pittsburgh this year. Taxpayers ought to enter into a calculation to see whether they get the worth of their money.

PEOPLE who paid $50 taxes in 1873, had to pay $100 in 1874, and in 1875 the bill will be $200. Can the people afford to keep the Ring in power many years longer? Let them look at their pocket books and answer.

A RING organ says that—

"The days of dividends have come,
The gladdest of the year."

It must be among Ring officials then. We do not hear of other people being burdended with dividends or surplus cash.

THE Ring organs are getting frightfully behind in recording the local news of late. Not one of them appears to have heard that Hon. S. A. Purviance is out as an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district. They are silent, probably in conformity to the edict of the Ring, which is "addition division and *silence!*"

OF the three morning and three evening English papers, all Republican, not one has ventured to defend Gen. Negley's record or assert that he is an honest Representativp, yet tax ridden Republicans, who are really serious in endeavoring to restore an honest and economical administration of public affairs are asked to vote for him. To vote for Negley is to perpetuate Ring rule.

THE Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says the new administration organ, the Republic, shows wise boldness in securing the news of the American Press Association. The "wise boldness" consists in becoming a member of that Association without paying one cent. It would cost it in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars to become a member of and print the dispatches furnished by the Associated Press, and that accounts for the milk in the cocoa.

WE do not know a more defenceless man than Negley. He throws up his arms and says he is a non-combatant. He has not a friend to speak for him, and is afraid to stand up for himself. Mr. Hopkins is ready to meet him on the stump and discuss the issues most interesting to our people, but Negley is afraid to open his mouth before his constituents. He is as dumb as an oyster, and about as hard in the shell.

THE Commercial is a punster and a funster of the first clay. In short it is nothing if not humurous and witty, and yet it has many an opportunity. It has not repeated that side-splitting jest about the Democratic party being dead and buried, for more than three weeks. Come, spur up, good Commercial and crack a few jokes about Tweed. You ought to feel lively about this time, for every thing is so lovely with you and your party, since Purviance gave his opinion as to your behavior.

EFFECT OF HIGH TAXES.

It is not only that the taxation we are enduring is most cruel and oppressive to individuals, discouraging to all honest enterprises, but it checks all growth and progress in a general sense. It drives manufacturing establishments away from the city, and effectually prevents the building of any new ones. The Radical Ring, by its foolish and wicked and excessive taxation, has in fact killed or is fast destroying the gentle goose that has lain golden eggs for them these many years—they have plucked the poor bird so cruelly and continually that scarcely a feather can be seen.

Radical Ring rule in Philadelphia illustrates and proves these statements. While the growth of heavy manufacturers in Philadelphia has ceased, all the towns in its neighborhood which have sufficient rail or water communication are rapidly increasing their business in all departments. Look at the growth of Reading and of Pottstown and of Norristown, and the iron towns in Chester county. Look at Wilmington, Delaware, and other towns down the Delaware river, to which large establishments have been removed from Philadelphia within a year or two, solely on account of the high taxes in Philadelphia. Roach's great shipyard in Chester, is located in Chester to the permanent loss of Philadelphia, for the same reason. Let Pittsburgh learn from these facts that high taxes, if continued, will surely check, or absolutely destroy her prosperity.

But we have right here at home a not very old example of the blighting effect of high taxes. All will remember that during the temporary sway of Know-Nothingism in Pennsylvania, county and city bonds, to build railroads, where issued without discretion, sold for wildcat currency, and the proceeds expended in a corrupt and prodigal manner. So glaring were these outrages that the repudiating or anti-tax party, as it called itself, was organized and swept everything for a while. The issuing of bonds was checked, but those issued had to be provided for principal and interest, and the Radicals who then ruled, determined to raise the money by an excessive tax on business and mercantile sales. The result was that scores of iron and glass manufacturers whose mills and factories were out of the city limits shut up their warehouses in the city and removed them to their mills or to other points in Allegheny, Birmingham, &c. The river bank, between Ferry and Smithfield streets was suddenly deprived of business, and property that had been used as warehouses for storing manufactures &c., was rendered useless for a time. And this paltry business tax which drove away the people who paid it from the city, was a mere bagatelle compared with what we are paying now. And the business tax still holds, although somewhat less than it was ten years ago.

We submit to the taxpayers of this city whether they will longer confide their vital interests to the hands of these Radical Rings. They have not done their worst yet by any means,—and observe their organs do not advocate nor promise reform and retrenchment.

OUR LOCAL INTERESTS.

From time to time, recently, we have pointed out the mutuality of interests between Pittsburgh as a manufacturing centre and the Lower Mississippi as a market for our manufactures. The idea has attracted marked attention in all parts of the country, and wonder is universally expressed that our capitalists, manufacturers and miners, have been and still remain so blind to their best interests. Millions of money are annually lost to our people on account of the miserable governments placed over the Valley States and sustained by the force of Federal arms, and in which taxation amounts to actual confiscation.

For years there has been really no inducement to stimulate production in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the contiguous cotton, sugar and rice producing States. Every plantation that remains fallow, cuts off the demand for Pittsburgh's manufactured articles, and cripples and contracts our enterprise. Release these States from the oppressions that now grind them into the dust, and open up their fertile valleys to labor and productive capital, protected by just laws, honest and economical government and reasonable taxation, and a year hence the Ohio will be dotted with transports carrying our manufactures to a ready market; every smoke-stack will be wreathed with the evidences of renewed industry; trade that now languishes will be revived and "hard times" will be referred to only as a thing of the past.

At the head of navigation, with coal and iron at our very doors, and millions of capital already invested in mills and machinery, and with five or six millions of buyers who will patronize us in preference to all others, there is nothing to hinder Pittsburgh from doubling her wealth and population in ten years, except that evil policy of carpet-bagism and public robbery that hangs like a blight over the garden spot of the Union, and reduces our natural and best customers to beggary, and closes the doors of legitimate commerce against us. Is it not time for the people of Pittsburgh and this vicinity to speak out on this subject and make their voices heard in the halls of Congress.

The policy of proscription, which has so long animated our Representatives in Congress must be cast aside. More than $1,000,000,000 of capital in one form on another has Pittsburgh for a centre, and the value and productiveness of that capital depends almost wholly upon the ability to buy and pay for our manufactures by the people of the great producing valley of which this region forms the extreme north-eastern limit. This capital and the men who control it should now act upon the defensive against that policy of Radicalism, which by reducing the Lower Mississippi to a State of beggary, puts the manufacturing and mining capital of Pittsburgh under ban and transfers a large portion of the want and misery and idleness of a distant section to our own doors.

Why our people should desire to have such a condition of things continue, we cannot possibly understand. By seeing that justice is done, and prosperity restored to the people of the South and South-west, we only build up our own interests, give employment to those who now seek in vain for permanent work, and set all the wheels of enterprise once more in motion. This can only be done by changing the political complexion of Congress and inaugurating a liberal policy, and one that will consign to oblivion the prejudices born of a war that is now ten years old in history. Will men continue to let their partisan prejudices blind them, to the detriment of their own best interests, and by electing jobbers and tools of the lobby, the friends of subsidy and the champions of plundering and usurping State governments, finally sink themselves into the quagmire of poverty in which the people of the South and South-west are now floundering? We appeal to the better judgment of our people to cast aside their partisan prejudices for once, and do that which is not only of itself generous and patriotic, but which will replenish their own coffers, break the spell that hangs over us, and set the country once more upon the true highway of prosperity.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Yesterday morning's telegrams gave currency to numerous rumors of heavy suspensions in New York and European houses doing American trade. At this writing nothing very definite is known, although later telegrams may bring more definite intelligence. That financial distress should be more or less severely felt at this time will not be surprising to those who remember the history of a year ago. During the latter part of September and early in October 1873, a large number of business houses all over the country, laboring under severe temporary embarassments, made arrangements with their creditors, securing twelve months extension, in the hope of being able to meet their engagements.

Their extension is now up, and money is but little if any easier than it was a year ago, when they were compelled to ask the indulgence of their creditors. Now they must either secure a renewal of their extension or go to the wall. The return wave has now set in, and however unpleasant the outlook may be, it is more than folly to attempt to disguise it. Attempts at disguising the real situation of affairs instead of applying the proper remedy, is what has brought the country to its present financial condition. The managers of the Radical party have habitually sought, not to protect the public interests, but to lead the people into a false idea of security, from dangers that have threatened them for years.

A wise statesmanship would have foreseen the inevitable return wave of financial trouble and have prepared for it. But the statesmanship of the Radical leaders took no note of the future, and made no preparations to meet the counter-gale that was sure to follow. Not one thing was done by the Administration in the way of erecting a financial barrier for the protection of the trade and commerce of the country. There was no change in the financial policy, but in drifted on from bad to worse, leaving the business men of the country to struggle with the unrestrained giant that had them by the throat. With twelve months ahead of them and with absolute power in every department of the government, the Radical leaders ought to have shaped a financial policy that would have put business on a sound footing, and given us evidences of returning prosperity and monetary ease, instead of rumors of another panic and widespread disaster.

But Congress and the Administration did nothing but wrangle and more hopelessly complicate matters, while the Radical press has spent its time, not in honest discussion of the condition of affairs, with a view of bettering them, but in concealing the facts of the case, in the hope of staying the storm of public indignation and saving the elections to a party that is notoriously incompetent to govern the country. There is no valid excuse that the Radical leaders can give for the present condition of affairs. Their majority in Congress and control of every department of the government, placed it absolutely in their power to have removed the present killing stringency of the money market and prevent any further disasters in the near future. But what have they done? Absolutely nothing, in the way of improving the condition of affairs.

On the contrary, the whole policy of the Radical leaders has been to increase the depression and suffering. Here at home we have an example of it. In the midst of a panic, with the whole financial sky overhung with lowering clouds, a profligate city Ring more than doubled the city taxes, a large portion of which went to pay the half million dollars of official salaries in a city that should be governed for less than one-third of that amount.

As money has become scarcer, taxes have doubled up, and industry and capital were alike paralyzed. Think of the $1,200,000 increased taxation drawn from the people of Pittsburgh during the months of June, July and August, and you will be able to understand why business is so dull and men are so despondent in our once bustling thoroughfares. The tax-gatherer alone has been busy and crowded with work. Other men have seen the accumulations of years of hard and honest toil melting slowly away under a bad and injurious financial policy, and a system of taxation, that seems so constructed as to reach so much of the infinite as there is on this side of universal and hopeless bankruptcy.

And yet the authors of these evils here at home are clamoring to be re-elected to office, and Ring organs crack the party lash and tell the people that their complaints are false and idle—that prosperity sits smiling upon their thresholds, and that their chief duty is to continue the Ring in power. How many people honestly believe this, as they see once more the dark clouds of disaster charged with ruin, rising slowly above the distant horizon. It is folly to deny their coming. We must meet them and prepare for the storm if we would not be destroyed. The people who laughed at Noah and derided the idea of the Flood, did not find security in shutting their eyes or railing at his prophetic forecast and preparations. So also men who refuse to recognize the true condition of affairs, and apply the remedy are not to be trusted. There is no relief but in turning the Radical leaders out of power. The first step is to overthrow the Ring here at home, in Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Commercial professes to be in doubt as to whether we support Cochran or Purviance in the 23d District. This does not surprise us, knowing as we do, how obtuse that organ of the Ring is. As we understand the matter, and we think that we have a pretty clear conception of the situation, there is a fight between the Ring on one hand and Mr. Purviance and his friends on the other. Mr. Purviance was a friend of the Constitution, and his supporters are those anti-Ring Republicans who helped to swell the majority in its favor in Allegheny county. The Ring managers opposed its adoption by every means in their power, and though overwhelmingly defeated, they concentrated their forces in the nominating Convention and put forward Ring men for candidates, methodically rejecting every man who favored it. The independent Republicans do not propose to waste the fruits of their recent victory, by voting for Mr. Bayne, whom the Ring forced upon them in spite of the protests of a majority of the party. They choose, acting as Republicans, to support Mr. Purviance as a means of crushing the Ring effectually. They have a perfect right to exercise their own judgment in the premises. A revolt in the Republican party against Ring domination does not in any way affect Mr. Cochran or the Democracy. They are laboring for a reform of the abuses heaped upon the people by this same Ring, against whom a large portion of the Republican party is arrayed under the banner of Mr Puviance.

THE call for Hon. S. A. Purviance is out, and he accepts the invitation to stand as an Independent Republican candidate for Congress. The call is backed by the names of the best Republicans in the Twenty-third district. Now, the question is, will the Ring organs read these men out of the party? What say the Gazette and the Commercial? Mr. Purviance uses the following language in his reply. We commend it to Republicans on this side of the river:

It is a most lamentable fact, against which it is impossible for us to close our eyes, that for years the tendency to corruption in our governmental and municipal affairs has been on a most frightful increase. Combinations are formed to control nominations from governors down to the very smallest of our local offices, and through these "rings," as they are appropriately termed, contracts are manipulated and secured, and other corrupt and improper practices indulged in, resulting in most wasteful extravagance and loss of public money, and a corresponding imposition of burthens upon the citizens in the shape of taxation, to an extent almost, if not absolutely, unendurable to a people claiming to be free.

THE wages of the puddlers in the nail works at Troy have just been reduced more than twenty-one per cent.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Another evidence of the reckless mismanagement of the Radical Congress, which has been so busy stealing the money of the people that it has had no time to enact the proper tariff laws to protect our manufacturers and workingmen. Of course the Ring Commercial, which of late pretends to be so much in favor of protecting American industry, will not allude to the fact that for fourteen years the Radicals have had control of the National Administration, and have failed to provide proper enactments for the protection of our iron interests.

A NUMBER of Republicans who are determined to smash Rings this November, desired to call out Gen. J. K. Moorhead, to stand the canvass against Negley, but we understand the General declines to again enter political life. There is no doubt he could be elected if he permitted the use of his name, but that office has no longer any attractions for him. Major Frew is a much younger man and if he consents to head the revolt, as he did once before, he will make it lively for the "sure thing" boys.

ON Tuesday next elections are held in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska for State officers and Congressmen. There is a very strong belief that the two former will go Democratic on the State ticket, and make a gain of three or four Congressmen. Iowa will go Republican with a largely reduced majority, while Nebraska is in doubt, with the chances about as good for the Democracy, as for their opponents. In Ohio, in 1873 Allen, Democrat, received 817 majority; in Indiana, 1872, Hendricks, Democrat, received 1148 majority; in Iowa, 1872, Grant received 60,036 majority; in Nebraska, 1872, Grant received 10,540 majority. In Ohio, the Democrats expect to carry the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Congressional Districts, and gain the 3d, 6th, 9th, 10th and probably the 20th Districts, with a bare possibility of defeating Garfield in the 19th.

THE Progressive American, organ of the colored people of New York, intimates in its last issue that, unless the Republican party gives the colored people "recognition" some of the twenty thousand colored voters in that State will kick up a muss. 'Colored voters,' says that journal, "are like all other men, and need the same treatment under similar circumstances." The colored people of Pittsburgh have not yet made any movement in that direction. They appear to be content as hewers of wood and drawers of water and allow the white trash to monopolize all the offices. Now is the time for them to strike for their rights and demand recognition.

FROM the snap of the lash of the Commercial on Monday morning over the shoulders of the Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, we supposed there would be a howling chorus on the part of the Ring organs on the sanctity of nominations, necessity for keeping in the party traces, &c., which we believe to be the true doctrine where nominations are fairly made; but not a sound was heard nor a funeral note, after Purviance set the Ring at defiance. Why is this thus?

POLITICAL NOTES.

MISSOURI and Kentucky will each elect a John B. Clark to the next Congress,—both Democrats.

THE late Radical State Auditor of Minnesota, M'Ilrath, starts off upon his career as defendant in a criminal prosecution with twenty indictments against him.

THE Syracuse Standard, a Republican paper, declares that the position of the Republican party in New York on the third term will defeat Dix if it is not repudiated by him.

THE Democrats of Lebanon, Pa., have nominated William M. Breslin, of the Lebanon Advertiser, for Congress. For Assembly, I. L. Rise, of Lebanon, and Dr. Gibson Bowers, of Myerstown.

OF fifteen joint owners of a lot of land in a town in Indiana, who recently united in transferring it by deed, not one could write his name. Every man of them supported Grant for President.

DO you wish to see perfect peace and concord re-established between the North and the South? If so, vote against the party which every two years does all that can be done to prevent the restoration of peace, and to perpetuate mutual distrust and heart-burnings.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

AFTER six years of power, Grant has completely failed in restoring harmony to the country. His policy is not peace, but disruption. His officeholders are not men of the people; and any complaint of them from the people, or any petition for civil reform, is met with stolid indifference.—St. Paul Pioneer.

THE Republicans of Bradford county have agreed upon the following ticket: Congress—B. Laporte. Senator—H. L. Scott. Assembly—Dr. Ely Tracy, A. S. Kinney and William Moserip. Commissioner—Morris Sheppard. District Attorney—J. N. Califf. Surveyor—G. V. Myer.

REPUBLICANS of Sullivan county have nominated the following ticket: Congress—Col. J. H. Horton. President Judge—Hon. T. J. Ingham. Sheriff—Frank Hanan. Commissioner—Lyman Baker. Auditor—James H. Campbell. No nominations were made for Representative and Prothonotary.

FOLLOWING is the Republican ticket chosen in Luzerne county: Congress—Hon. John W. Killenger. Assembly—Isaac Hoffer and W. H. Hostetter, Esqs. District Attorney—W. G. Lehman, Esq. Director of the Poor—S. C. Bowman. County Surveyor—Martin Meily. Auditor—Simon M. Krall.

JOHN HALL, who was President of the Constitutional Convention that organized the State of West Virginia, declines to be further an Independent or any other sort of candidate for Congress against Hereford, Democrat,—alleging that he has been misled by persons (Republicans) whom he now believes were bleeding him for election money.

EX-GOV. B. Gratz Brown of Missouri has addressed a long letter to the Democratic Central Committee of that State, unequivocally placing himself upon their party platform, and intimating that the defeat of the Democratic ticket in Missouri would be a national calamity, since it would be an indorsement of the National Administration. Mr. Brown promises to take the stump for the Democracy so soon as his health will permit.

LAST week the Republican postmaster in Blountville, Ala., received a secret circular from Radical headquarters at Montgomery, making inquiries about the prospects of the party. He answered all the questions, in due form till he got down to the sixth inquiry: "6. What more do you need to enable you to carry the election in your county?" To this Mr. Wooted replied:, "Put down the civil rights bill, or we will all vote the Democratic ticket." This answer was read to a number of persons and sent to Montgomery.

THE Mineral Point (Wis.) Tribune, an influential Republican paper, declares that no Republican can be elected to the Legislature from that Congressional District who is favor of Mr. Carpenter's re-election to the United States Senate, and it winds up in these words: "By publicly announcing that he will not be a candidate for the Senate, Mr. Carpenter can do much to redeem the State. Will he make the sacrifice?" At the latest accounts Mr. Carpenter had the matter under consideration, and will make known his decision some time in January next.

THE fee to a member of Congress, or any other officer who uses his influence improperly, under the pretense of acting as counsel, is really a bribe. No sophistry can change the character of the transaction. The abuse is constantly growing, and, until laws are made prohibiting members of Congress, of Legislatures, and municipalities, from acting as counsel in any matter which is probable to come before them, or by which the public interests which they are chosen to guard will be affected, the abuse and injury will increase.—[Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

THE Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says: "That all-night drilling business by negroes, under the direction of mean white men, continues with unabated interest. On Saturday night more than 200 were marching to the time of a muffled drum, at 1 o'clock in the morning, in the valley known as the base-ball grounds, at the foot of Perry street. Wednesday and Friday nights are the designated times for the assembling of these black leaguers, and they flood the place of rendezvous like so many black birds on every occasion. It is said that a fresh lot of a hundred or more come with each drill night."

IT exposed the Credit Mobilier; it repealed the increase-of-salary law; and it defeated its own trusted leaders who were accused of attempting to gag the press.—Phila. Press.

To which the Chicago Tribune replies: "And who, then, perpetrated the Credit Mobilier; who enacted the increase of salary; and who nominated for re-election, 'the trusted leaders [Poland, et al.] accused of attempting to gag the press?' In a month from now the Philadelphia organ, and others of that ilk, will be eulogizing the Republican party for its own honorable act of suicide under an overwhelming sense of guilt."

THE Register Republican organ at Des Moines, Iowa, publishes statements, sworn to by leading men in different parts of the state, to the effect that John A. Kasson the "straight" Republican candidate for Congress in that district, offered to run as opposition candidate against Frank Palmer, in 1870, and authorized one Keatly to announce him for speeches in favor of Greeley in 1872. Kasson and his friends had denied this to be the case, and hence these affidavits, proving him to have been guilty as charged. The Republicans will probably "drop" Kasson as they did Judge Poland.

ONE of the amusing items of the political campaign in Indiana is the mistake of the Chairman of the "Southern Outrage" Committee. He has been stirring up the papers on that subject, and, supposing the Rensselaer Union to be a Republican paper, wrote to the editor as follows:

ROOM OF THE REP'N STATE CENT'L COM'TEE, INDIANAPOLIS Sept, 3. 1874.
Editor of Union, Rensselaer, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: I desire to call you attention to the horrible scenes of violence and bloodshed transpiring throughout the South, and suggest that you give them as great prominence as possible in your paper from this time until after the election!

THOMAS J. BRADY, Chairman.

The outrage business is to last only "until after the election." Over 250,000 Outrage Supplements have been circulated in Indiana.

MINERS, ATTENTION!

A PART OF OLMSTEAD'S RECORD—THE MAN WHO ASKS YOUR VOTES FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—THE ODIOUS LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot.]

It has already been stated in these columns that Mr. Olmstead, the Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor, when a member of the legislature in 1865, supported the bill known as the "Tioga Act," which became so odious to the people that in 1868 the legislature was obliged to repeal it. The text of that act was as follows, (see Purdon's Digest, page 1398, edition of 1871.)

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any person or persons shall be the tenant, lessor or occupant of any house or tenement belonging to another, occupying the same under an agreement, verbal or written, to perform labor or services for the owner or owners or lessors of said house or tenement, in addition to the rent reserved for the use of said house or tenement while he or they shall occupy the same, and shall during such occupancy refuse or neglect to perform such labor or render such services, it shall and may be lawful for such owner or owners, lessor or lessors, his, her or their agent or attorney to dispossess such tenant or tenants in the manner now provided by the act of assembly, approved the 14th day of December, Anno Domino 1863 after giving ten days' notice to said tenant or tenants to surrender the possession of the house or tenement in his, her or their possession, and on due proof to the justice of the neglect of said tenant or tenants to perform such, labor or render such services according to the agreement, the justice shall have power to declare the lease or agreement by which any such house or tenement is held to be absolutely null and void and render judgment and issue execution as is provided by said act to which this is a supplement.

Provided, That the defendant may, at any time within ten days after the rendition of judgment, appeal to the court of common pleas in the manner provided in the first section of an act relative to landlords and tenants, approved April 3, 1830: And provided further, That such appeal shall not be a supersedeas to the warrant of possession aforesaid, but shall be tried in the same manner as actions of ejectment, and if the jury shall find in favor of the tenant, they shall also assess the damages which he shall have sustained by reason of his removal from the premises; and for the amount found by the jury, judgment shall be rendered in his favor with costs of suit, and that he recover possession of the premises, and he shall have the necessary writ or writs of execution to enforce said judgment: And provided further, That the tenant may have a writ of certiorari to remove the proceedings of the justice as in other cases.

This act should have been entitled "An act to enable the coal kings to eject at will the families of sick, enfeebled or striking miners from their places of abode." There is not a word in the act to soften its rigid application to tenants who through illness accident or other misfortune might be prevented from performing the labor or service due the landlord. The tenant stricken with fever, or maimed in the perilous shaft, or poisoned with the terrible fire-damp, in the service of the landlord, was liable to be turned out of doors at any time. His appeal to the common pleas would have been vain, for it would not have stopped the officer from dispossessing him of his abode. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he would not have the means to enable him to carry his case to court, or the patience and resolution to face the tedious uncertainties of the law. He had really no alternative but to quit his home at the bidding of the landlord. Such was the harsh and oppressive legislation leveled at the laboring classes by Arthur G. Olmsted and those who acted with him in the legislature of 1865. Will the workingmen of Pennsylvania place the control of the committees of the next Senate in the hands of one who has proved himself so hostile to their interests?

RADICAL DELUSIONS.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, delivered at Lima, Ohio, on the 3rd of October, and commend the facts presented to the intelligent consideration of the voters of Pennsylvania. It is a complete ventilation of the delusions palmed off on the people on the eve of elections, by the Radical leaders, touching the prosperity of the country under Radical rule. What applies to 1872, applies more forcibly in 1874:

In the Presidential election of 1872 the finances of the country were much discussed. The characters of the candidates as bearing on this interest were sharply scrutinized. We were told that Mr. Greeley was wild and visionary and unsteady, and, therefore, unsafe; and that, withal, the Democratic party was "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked;" but that General Grant was prudent and cautious and firm, and the Republican party was wise and virtuous. The bankers and brokers and stock-jobbers of New York, headed by Jay Cooke & Co., made haste to issue a circular letter to the people, foretelling panic and bankruptcy in case of Greeley's election; but hail'on days of prosperous enterprise, profitable business and contented, rewarded labor in case the powers of the Government should be confided to the wisdom of General Grant and the purity of the Republican party.

Six months after General Grant's inauguration the public was startled by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Henry Clews & Co., Government bankers failed immediately afterward. New York was panic-struck. The whole country was alarmed. Nearly every bank east of the Rocky Mountains suspended. Every private banker suspended. Manufactories were closed; mills ceased work; miners were discharged; enterprises already commenced were stopped; workmen were discharged or put on half pay; currency was sold at from two to four per cent. premium; all business came to a stand-still. I appeal to you whether I exaggerate. If this was not your condition in Lima, then your city was exceptionally blessed.

Why was this? Mr. Sherman says it arose from a want of confidence in railroads! You know better. You know that the underpinning of the whole business system of the country had been gradually knocked away, and the slightest jostle brought the whole edifice in ruins to the ground. Seven years of constant, never-ceasing drain had eaten up the profits of former years and the principal originally invested, and men felt universally at the first breath of suspicion that their neighbors were as embarrassed as themselves. During the war the currency had been increased by greenbacks, bank notes, and the various issues of Government which served as circulation at least sixteen hundred millions. Gold had one time reached a premium of 250 per cent. This currency was confined to the North alone. During the war the profits, or apparent profits, if you prefer it, were enormous. Business, speculations, enterprises, purchases, were adjusted to the scale of flush times.

The policy of McCulloch was adopted as the system of the Republican administration. Contraction, actual and rapid, was enforced. In eight years the currency has been contracted largely more than eight hundred millions. Debts contracted on the larger currency and rising prices have been paid on a decreasing currency and a falling market. This has eaten up profits. Business has been done at a loss; and this, too, has eaten up former profits. The habits of life and of business have been accommodated to "good times," and these, too, have eaten up accumulations. Many branches of business and all enterprise have been checked, and the machinery and houses standing idle have proven a dead loss of principal invested.

In the meantime more than $3,700,000,000 of taxes have been collected; more than $500,000,000 are alleged to have been paid on account of the principal of the public debt; more than $1,100,000,000 of gold on account of interest.

Gentlemen, the country was exhausted. The very life-blood of its trade and energy had been drained away, its productive energies had been weakened by the contraction, and yet these enormous drafts have been made upon its resources and strength; and they had been such, but at the risk almost of life—and so it happened that when Jay Cooke & Co. failed this whole system, based solely on an unsubstantial and false credit, fell instantly to pieces.

Gentlemen this is no marvel. Apply the process to yourselves. If you buy at a high price and sell at a small one; if your income diminishes as your debts increase; if you are sick and feeble and employ but half your energy when your business demands the whole; and above all, if you live on your principal, sooner or later will you not fail? ["Hear, hear."]

Nor is the remedy a mystery! If you had a debtor, honest, vigorous, industrious who had a well-stocked farm of fertile acres, a large and well appointed factory, a store well filled with assorted goods, who had become embarrassed by overtrading, or perhaps, by ill-judged purchases and large indebtedness, would you squeeze him out of all his money on his first note to you so that he must leave his fields unplowed, his factory idle, his store closed, and must himself sit inactive and paralyzed, or would you, by forbearance, or even by aid if necessary, stimulate all his energy and industry to cultivate his farm to the utmost, to run his factory to its highest capacity, to sell all the goods he had.

Apply the rule of common sense in daily life to public affairs, and you solve this subject of finance.

HARD TIMES AND LOW WAGES.

There seems to be a determination all over the country, and particularly in our mining regions, says the Allentown Democrat, to vote for better times, which can only be brought about by a general rout of the Radical party, horse, foot and dragoons. All business is at stand still, and in spite of the good time promised the laboring men by the Grant party, the times are growing fearfully worse every day. Very few are fortunate in securing labor and those that have work are living on half time and reduced wages. The prospects for fall and winter are exceedingly gloomy to the workingmen. There is but one way of correcting these evils, and the half employed, half paid and half fed toiling masses throughout the State will arise in their might in November and administer a stinging rebuke to the present Radical party, the sole authors of low wages and hard times. A change must be for the better, and it will not come until the good old Democratic party is placed at the helm. A change in the administration of affairs cannot make the times any worse.

KELLOGG'S ATTORNEYS.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

"Dear Kellogg" needed a heavy bank account to satisfy all the claims of his clamorous "counsel." Butler thought he ought to have $3,000, and Chandler wrote that he "certainly expected" to get "something." Between these two came Senator Carpenter, "desperately short" and frantically demanding $1,000. Carpenter has a wide reputation as an orator, but he was probably never more simply and tersely eloquent then when he said: "If so (that is, if 'Dear Kellogg' could send), it would be a God-send." Probably the back-pay defended by the chronically "short" Carpenter, was also "a God-send."

LOUISIANA.

Address of Democratic State Committee.

RECENT CONFERENCE REVIEWED

Second Check Book of the Usurper Found

Expensive Warlike Experiments

NEW ORLEANS, October 6.—The following address is explanatory of the conferences and conference agreement. The Conservative people of Louisiana, in convention assembled at Baton Rouge, determined, with remarkable unanimity, to participate in this political campaign. It did not occur to them in so doing they might ever, by indirection, give any color of recognition to the usurpation. The Radical leader and manager felt this movement of the masses and they were not slow in devising schemes in keeping with the artfully contrived machinery of the registration and election laws in order to frustrate the result. It became evident that a fair and honest registration and election was again out of the equation. This matter was tested when application was made by the Conservatives for an equal representation on the Boards of Registration. This application was unhesitatingly rejected, but as a matter of grace the de facto Government proposed that five names from each ward of New Orleans and parish of the State should be submitted to him by the Conservatives with the promise that if any of the persons indicated were suitable, a nomination as Clerk of Registration would be tendered to him; otherwise, an outsider, giving what he considered proper guarantees, would be appointed. As this was a barren promise, a mere shift, the interview there ended.

Not discouraged, however, at having to cope with such fearful odds and with

ORGANIZED FRAUDS

staring them in the face, the Conservatives still adhered to their original purpose, determined to redouble their vigilance, to ferret, expose and defeat all fraudulent machinations. In the meantime, the feeling of the people had been running high. The taxation imposed by the usurpatory government, amounting to confiscation had been and was being inexorably enforced. Police juries, even in the recently overflowed districts had been criminally engaged in swelling up local taxes beyond the possibility of compliance on the part of owners of property. Peculations and corruptions were rife throughout the State. A standing army of Metropolitans, organized to overawe the people when not policeing the city of New Orleans, were occasionally invading the rural parishes with all the paraphernalia of war to enforce, not the decrees of the Court but mere edicts and executive orders, and to cap the climax, the usurpatory government appeared constantly engaged in inciting hostilities between the blacks and whites for the nefarious purpose of reaping political advantages even at the expense of both races. The colored people had been craftily led to form themselves into secret societies, properly known as

BLACK LEAGUES.

Arms had been and are being furnished to them, and they were incited to feeling of race hostility, although in reality they had nothing to fear from the whites, whose feeling and interests prompted them on the contrary to cultivate mutual relations of amity. Under such untoward events, it became a matter of prudence on the part of the Conservatives to organize White Leagues for their own protection, should necessity arise that a citizen has the right to purchase and bear arms would seem to be an indisputable proposition, and yet the de facto government presumed to question this right; nay he boldly attempted to disarm the white people. The result was the event of September 14th, 1874. That memorable day has convinced the colored people that they have nothing to fear from their white fellow-citizens. It has

OPENED THE EYES OF THE PEOPLE

of the Union to the impossibility of a war of races under our civilization; that day is an era in the history of the reconstruction of the Southern States. The President has reinstated the Kellogg government, but in the light of these events, the oft repeated assertions that Louisiana had acquiesced in the usurpation are effectually disproved. The dispersion of the Metropolitan Brigade, the demoralization of the colored militia, the only malitia known in the State, and the collapse of the State Government at the touch of an outraged people have taught the usurper that misrule must have some limit; hence, the Presidential proclamation was no sooner heralded but he managed to inaugurate conferences to adjust the troubles.

A committee of conference, selected by him, met a similar committee, selected by Governor McEnery and Lieutenant Governor Penn. After several days' labor, the conferences were brought to a stand by the refusal of the Republicans to procure three vacancies from among the five members of the Returning Board of Elections, with the understanding that two vacancies would be filled by Conservatives while the third vacancy would be filled by a Republican acceptable to all parties. Their counter-proposition was that two vacancies would be allowed to the Conservatives, the Republicans retaining three already on the Board, so as to secure to themselves practical control of the Board. This matter was then called to the attention of the State Central Committee, and by a resolution adopted by said committee a renewal of the conference was effected with a view of making the agreement, which was concluded. The negotiation was then respectfully carried on between the State Central Committee representing the two political parties in the State. This responsibility was properly assumed by said committee as the regulations only affected questions with reference to conducting the political campaign. The questions of the legality of the State government remains untouched and uncompromised, and no question of principle has been discussed, waived or concluded. This agreement as to details does not operate a withdrawal of the Louisiana case from the Congress of the United States. If not fully complied with by the other parties, it will only accumulate evidence of the hopelessness of the effort made by our people to have a fair and legal expression of the popular will. We have always professed to, and we are a law abiding people. Our reputation at home and abroad, our national interest, our devotion to our State, demand at our hands peace, order and good government. The language used in the preamble of the agreement was not meant to make us accept the imputation that we are in any sense responsible for the disorders in this State, and we formally protest against any such interpretation. We merely pledge ourselves to tend our aid and influence to preserve order, provided the agreement is in its spirit fairly executed in all respects. We cannot too earnestly urge upon the conservative people to register and vote united. We advance against a divided and distracted enemy under the guarantees secured with the great interest at stake, with the same firmness, vigilance and determination hitherto exhibited by our people. Every Louisianian should exercise and enforce his electoral privilege to make good our oft repeated declaration that the majority of the votes of this state are in favor of an honest, pure and stable government of the State.

[Signed.] R. H. MARR, President.
ALBERT VOORHEES, Vice President.
E. D. DILL, W. J. BUDDENDORF, Secretaries.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

The Bulletin expresses the opinion that Governor Kellogg will now sign the new city charter bill which passed the last Legislature, giving the appointment of city officers to the Governor.

The Conservative Parish Convention today made the following nominations: Mayor, C. J. Leeds; City Administrator of Improvements, E. A. Burke; Finance, E. D. Pillaburg; Commerce, J. O. Candrey; Police, Dennis McCarthy; Waterforks, Leon Bertoli; Assessments, Leon Bonny; Accounts, J. F. Brown: Civil Sheriff, Eugene Waggaman; Criminal Sheriff, Wm. Fagen; Coroners, Dr. R. Chostaul, Dr. E. D. Blanc. Nominations were also made for members of the State Legislature.

A RADICAL ARRESTED FOR FALSE REGISTRATION.

United States Commissioner Craig today sent A. F. Henderson before the U. S. Circuit Court for violating the Enforcement act by duplicate registration. Henderson admitted the charge, but disclaimed criminal intention. This is the first case that has been brought up during the present campaign.

NEW YORK, October 6.—A Times special from New Orleans says Governor Kellogg last evening called the attention of the recently appointed Advisory Board to the circumstance that the members of the White League continued to drill in a remote part of the city, and characterizing the act as a breach of the contract entered into The Board is convened for to-day, Dr. Bonzano, a member of one of the committees, having been Umpire until yesterday. A general meeting of the League is also called for this evening.

SECOND CHECK BOOK OF THE USURPER FOUND.

The Tribune has a dispatch from a New Orleans correspondent who yesterday found in the hands of a private citizen the second check book of Governor Kellogg, captured by the Penn revolutionists. He says it seems to have been used only a few weeks immediately preceding the first date. Covered by others, the second entry is as follows:

"APRIL 28, 1873.—Myself sent Wm. E. Chandler to Washington, D. C., for C. Cushing and Matt. H. Carpenter, fees for counsel, $3,000."

The correspondent says that the two check books show that the Governor made appropriations of over $25,000 in nine months for warlike experiments.

NEW IBERIA, October 7.—Col. De Blane arrived here to-day; relative to a statement concerning affairs in St. Martins, published in certain papers yesterday, purporting to be based on dispatches, he states that they are utterly false. Neither at the time nor since the arrival of troops have the citizens been under arms in any part of the parish. All are quietly gathering crops.

[Signed] E. H. LOMBARD, R. S. PERRY.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—The above refers to reports republished yesterday morning to the effect that a large body of armed men, with three pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. De Blane, were encamped at Breaux bridge.

STORMY SESSION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.

The Advisory Board held a stormy session to-day lasting five or six hours. Mr. Packard introduced a resolution stating that White Leagues were still being organized and armed, and calling for their disbandment. This resolution was rejected and the following offered by A. E. Burke, was adopted:

Whereas, It has been reported to the Advisory Board that armed organizations have recently been drilling in the streets of New Orleans, and

Whereas, the effect of such demonstration in any part of the State is calculated to create apprehension of intimidation in the minds of the colored people of the State, and

Whereas, the continuance of such demonstrations would be in violation of the true spirit and intention of the agreement creating the Advisory Board, be it

Resolved, That the Advisory Board declare the absolute necessity and propriety of preventing such demonstrations and requesting such immediate action as will relieve all citizens from apprehension that would in any way interfere with a free, full and fair registration and election.

THE USURPER TAKES EXCEPTIONS TO THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

Governor Kellogg has written a letter in answer to the address of the Conservative Committee already published. He says he read the address with surprise, and holds the Democratic party responsible for the present State debt. He denies the charge that the Republican party has attempted to incite a conflict between the whites and the blacks, as also that he (Kellogg) inaugurated the Committee of Conference, saying this was done by Packard, but he will abide by its decision.

PROTEST AGAINST TRANSFERRING THE CONTROL OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

An address will be issued to-morrow from which the following is taken: The parish nominating convention of the Democratic and Conservative parties charge the undersigned committee with the duty of preparing an address and instruct us to protest earnestly against the signing and promulgation by the Executive of the bill amending the charter of the city of New Orleans. It has been rumored that it is the intention of the Executive to sign and promulgate a bill amending the charter of the city of New Orleans. This bill has not, so far as we are informed, been made public and we cannot undertake any explanation of its terms and provisions, but it is generally understood that the effect would be to abolish the existing government, to vacate the offices of the present incumbents and to subject the municipal administration to the control of the Executive through officers to be appointed by him.

Should this bill assume the form of law by executive approval and signature, the city of New Orleans will be disfranchished and a power will be lodged in the Executive destructive of our rights and interest, and dangerous to the public peace. We trust no such intentions exist on the part of the Executive, but instructed to that effect by the Convention, we do, in the name and behalf of the Conservative people of New Orleans, most solemnly protest against any change at this time in our city charter, more particularly against the seizing and promulgation of the bill in question or of any bill by which the city of New Orleans is to be disfranchised, and the city government subjected to the appointees of the Executive, or of any officers save those chosen or to be chosen by the free election of the people. Without intending to use any language of menace, we declare that in our opinion, any such change would be attended with the most serious consequences, and would greatly endanger the public peace which we do most earnestly desire to see preserved.

GREAT FEARS THE GOVERNOR WILL SIGN THE CITY CHARTER.

The Conservatives of this city are greatly excited by the fear that Governor Kellogg will sign a bill passed by the Legislature last winter providing a new charter for the city and giving the appointment to him of all the city officers from the Mayor down. Under a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, the Governor can hold a bill passed at one session of the Legislature until its next annual meeting without either vetoing or approving it. For nearly eight months it charged the Governor has held this bill in suspense over the heads of the people, and the municipal government. The biennial election for Mayor and administrators takes place on the second of November next, and candidates have just been nominated by the Conservatives for these positions. They claim the city is Conservative by a large majority, and that their ticket will be elected unless the Governor interferes. Under the decision above referred to, the Governor may sign the new charter bill even after the election.

GEORGIA.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

Only 14 Radicals in the Legislature.

Democratic Majority on Joint Ballot, 205.

AUGUSTA, October 7.—The election for members to the Legislature passed off quietly. Scarcely any opposition, except in a few counties was made to the Democratic candidates. There will not be exceeding fourteen Republicans in both houses at the next general assembly thus giving a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 205. In this county, about 1,700 votes were polled giving a Democratic majority of 1,500.

POLITICAL.

Conservative Municipal Victory.

CORINTH, Miss., October 5.—The Municipal election here, to-day, was hotly contested and resulted in a complete victory for the Conservative ticket. This is the first victory for the Conservatives in eight years. There are bonfires and general rejoicing here to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5.—The Parish Convention People's party met to-day at Grunewall Hall. The proceedings so far are quiet and orderly.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

COLUMBUS, October 5.—The Democratic Committee of this district, to-day, at Lancaster, nominated William E. Fink, of Perry county, as a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignatirn of H. Jewett.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, October 5.—Col. Thomas M. Gunter has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fourth district for Congress.

NASHVILLE, October 5.—The colored people of Knoxville have petitioned the Rev. George W. Levere, a Presbyterian minister, to run for Congress in the Second district. There are about four thousand colored and sixteen thousand white voters in that district.

WORCESTER, October 7.—The Massachusetts Re[illegible] an State Convention met at noon to-day.

Mr. Biscoe, from the Organization Committee reported Henry L. Dawes for President, with a list of vice-Presidents. On taking the chair Mr. Dawes called upon the Rev. C. D. Hills, who offered a prayer. Mr. Dawes then addressed the Convention, after which the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor. The result of the first ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 1,042, of which Mr. Talbot had 755, Mr. Loring 198, Charles Devens, Jr., 51, John E. Sanford, of Taunton, 20, B. F. Butler, 16, E. R. Hoar and Mr. Dawes each 1.

MR. TALBOT'S NOMINATION DECLARED UNANIMOUS.

Alexander H. Rice said unanimity of vote was a testimonial of confidence of the Convention in Talbot, and moved that his nomination be made unanimous. The delegates from Fall River requested that a vote be taken, and only half a dozen or so dissented. Talbot's nomination was declared unanimous.

The convention reassembled at half past two o'clock and proceeded to ballot for Lieut. Governor. Whole number of votes cast, 1,012; necessary to a choice, 807. Patrick Donohue, Milo Hildreth and E. B. Stoddart received one vote each; Geo. B. Loring, 8, Chas. P. Stickney, of Fall river, 271; Alfred Macy, of Nantucket, 286, and Horatio G. Knight, of East Hampton, 443. Knight was then nominated by acclamation.

Oliver Warner was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of Commonwealth. Chas. R. Train was nominated by acclamation for Attorney General, Chas. Endiott for Auditor and Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, for Treasurer.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows: The Republicans of Massachusetts, proud of the record of their party, reaffirm their devotion to the great principles of justice upon which it was founded, and they pledge their best and constant endeavors to the maintenance of those principles in the future. Be it therefore

Resolved, That sound currency is indispensable to national prosperity, and that to this end the nation must make its demand promises to pay equal to gold, which is the recognized standard of value in the whole civilized world, and that it is the further duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to this realization of value, and that no inflation of currency by adding to Government issues should be permitted.

Second—That Massachusetts has seen with abhorrence the attempt, through banded leagues, to deprive whole classes of our population of their constitutional prerogatives, and as the amplest protection of the individual in his civil rights and privileges is the great duty of the national government, therefore, as Republicans, reaffirming our abiding faith in the fundamental rights and exact equality of the citizen before the law in its largest sense, we express our gratitude to the President of the United States for his prompt interference against an effort at usurpation over a recognized State government, and for his determined opposition towards all movements and combinations seeking to abridge the limit or restrain the rights of any portion of the American people.

Third—That the Republican party of Massachusetts demands and will require of all persons holding office, whether national, State or municipal, an administration of government which shall conform to the highest standard of honesty, integrity and economy, to the end that the public indebtedness may be honorably and speedily paid, and the burden of taxation lightened.

Fourth—That the record of the Republican party of Massachusetts is a sufficient guarantee of its continued sympathy with that Legislation which will promote the best interests of the laborer and tend to the moral and intellectual elevation of all persons engaged in industrial pursuits.

Fifth—That the Republican party has proved itself, under all circumstances, the party of progress and reform; that it has shown itself ready and prompt to correct all abuses and bring its own servants to a strict account for unfaithfulness in official conduct; that it denounces all laws and practices that open a way for corruption in public service, and that it will demand of all its servants that their official position shall never be made subservient to their personal aggrandizement.

The last resolution commends the nominees to the suffrages of the people. The resolutions were adopted and the usual vote of thanks was passed and the Convention adjourned sine die.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, October 7.—A special to the Courier-Journal says: Juo. Young Brown was renominated to Congress in the Democratic Convention of the second Kentucky district to-day.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—The Democrats had a very large meeting in the Twelfth street market space to-night. Gov. Woodson, Chas. H. Hardin, nominee for Governor, Senator Bogy, B. W. Harris of Indiana, Thos. P. Okers, of Salt Lake and other prominent gentlemen spoke.

CHICAGO, October 7.—A Tribune special says: The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth Illinois District to-day nominated J. H. Pickerell, of Macon county, who is also the nominee of the Farmers' Independent Convention.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, October 5.—The elections for Councils general were held yesterday. Returns have been received thus far from but 170 districts, they are slightly in favor of the Conservatives. The large towns like Nantes, Lyons, Lille and Bordeaux were carried by the Republicans, while the Conservatives were successful in the Departments. The Duke D'Aumaile was elected in the Department of Oise. Prince Bonaparte defeated Prince Napoleon at Adjaccio.

Sufficient returns of elections for Councils general have been received to indicate results in about seven hundred Councilor districts. The Republicans have lost many seats, particularly in Finistere, Nievoe, Charente, Inferieure, Gironde and Van Clusa. In the Councils of the two last departments they have lost their former majorities, and will be unable to nominate presidents of those bodies as heretofore. The Bonapartists have almost everywhere profited by these reverses. The Monarchists have made very little progress. The Conservatives have been successful in eight out of twelve disstricts in the Department of Indre et Loire. The Republicans, however, have gained several seats in Cotesdue, Lord, Ille Et Villaine, Somme, Nord and Oise.

Eighty members of the Right in the National Assembly and seventy of the Left sought for election to Councils General. About thirty of the Right, including M. Haentjiens, a Bonapartist, and twenty of the Left, among them M. M. Miland and Buisson, radicals, were defeated. The Marquis De Nolles has been elected at Bayonne. The Republican ticket, consisting of M. M. Depeyre, Desseligny, Meague and Baragnor was successful. A second ballot will be required in the department of Sarthe, where M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, was a candidate. All the members of the last Council General of the Bouches du Rhone, which was dissolved by M. Fourten, late Minister of the Interior, have been re-elected. Many of the Mayors who were dismissed by the Duke de Broglie have been elected to seats in the Councils, the people taking this method of protesting against governmental nomination of Mayors.

It is believed that the final result will show that little change, on the whole, has been made in the political complexion of the Councils, the gains of the Republicans balancing their losses. The operation of the new electoral law has not proved so unfavorable to the Republicans as they feared.

GERMANY.

ARREST OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, October 5.—The National Zeitung and Post of Berlin state that Count Von Arnim was arrested on a charge of embezzling important State papers. The Prussian Cross Gazette reports that four Berlin policemen and two functionaries of foreign offices appeared last Sunday at Count Von Arnim's estate at Nassenheide and demanded a number of letters signed by Bismarck and sent to Von Arnim while he was ambassador. The letters relate to the Count's private affairs and were to be used as a basis for certain legal proceedings which their possessor has already instituted. The Count replied to the officers' summons that the papers were not in his house. He refused to tell where they were and declared he would not surrender them. The police made a long and fruitless search of the premises, and then conducted the Count to Berlin where he was lodged in a police station. The Count's residence in Berlin was also searched but the papers were not found, and only a private letter book was seized. The members of Von Arnim's family have petitioned the Emperor for the prisoner's release on the ground that his health is bad and confinement is dangerous.

BERLIN, October 5.—A dispatch from Stettin announces that a domiciliary visit has, as the result of a judicial decision, been made to the residence of Count Arnim, and that the Count himself has been arrested.

According to reports received by way of Vienna, the Count Von Arnim is under arrest because he was about to publish a book containing documents daming to Prince Bismarck.

BISHOP RELEASED.

The tribunal at Treos has decided to release Bishop Eberhard and remit his fine. It is uncertain whether the Bishop will be discharged or the public prosecutor appeal it to a higher court.

THE ECCLESISTICAL CONFLICT.

The Catholic Vicar of Posen having disobeyed an order to leave the province within twelve hours, has been forcibly ejected.

ROME.

BANQUET TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

ROME, October 5.—A banquet was given at the town of Legnano on Saturday last to Signor Minghetti, President of the Council and Minister of Finance. In a speech delivered on the occasion Signor Minghetti said it was estimated there would be a deficit in the revenues in the year 1875 of fifty-four millions of lier, which will probably be reduced by thirty-two millions from uncollected taxes; the balance, twenty-two millions of lier will, it is expected, be covered by octroi and customs duties. The Minister alluded to the abnormal condition of affairs in Rome and declared that he feared neither the red nor the black spectres, the coming of which had been predicted. He promised the enactment of new and stringent laws against the bands of assassins now operating in various parts of the country.

GARIBALDI ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

General Garibaldi has issued a manifesto requesting electors to hasten to the polls at the coming elections for Chamber of Deputies and vote for those now in prison for political offences.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of Committee of State Tax Union--No Outrages Perpetrated on Negroes by the Whites on Account of Race.

COLUMBIA, October 6.—The Committee of the State Tax Union Convention, held last month, have just reported that they failed to ascertain a single case in the State of an injury, outrage or wrong committed during the present year by a white man upon a negro in the slightest degree attributed to race, color or the previous condition of servitude of a negro, or upon any Republican on account of his political opinions.

NEW YORK.

Rumored Suspension of Many business Houses.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The street is flooded with rumors of troubles in all departments of trades and suspensions of houses whose solvency has hitherto been unquestioned. No names are mentioned, and no particulars are given, but the utmost use is made of the reports to depress stocks, and with good success. A London house was mentioned as being embarrassed, but no name given, and nothing definite seemed to be known here in regard to the matter.

Recently a large grain merchant in Hull, England, and another, in France, suspended, the latter with liabilities of £200,000. Both of these firms had London connections, and this may explain the rumor of the London house.

What purports to be a London dispatch says there is a report in that city that Don Carlos has died from wounds received in the mutiny at Durango.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The Brooklyn Argus, in speaking of the indictment against Tilton and Moulton, says: "The array of counsel in the Tilton case will be unusually large. Roscoe Conkling has accepted a retainer, and will sum up the case. Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, B. F. Tracy, John K. Porter, W. O. Bartlett, John Graham and T. S. Sherman will assist Mr. Conkling. The list of Tilton's counsel is said not to be completed. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and David Dudley Field are mentioned.

Mr. Moulton has secured Judge Fullerton, although General Butler will take the lead in the case and personally appear. Mr. Beach will most likely appear also. A motion will be made for a change of venu. This is a matter in the discretion of the court. A motion will be made for a certiorari to carry the case before the supreme court. This, we believe, is a motion of right and an effort will then be made to remove the case to Albany or West Chester. It is thought the trial will take place in a fortnight and it will probably last for three or four weeks.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the fiscal year ending May 15th, 1874, was issued to-day. The gross earnings of the road and its branches for the fiscal year were $15,631,966, and the total charges for operating expenses, taxes, rent of leased roads, interest on bonds and sinking fund account amounted to $14,276,855 leaving a combined net profit for the year of $1,355,-081.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A nolle pros. was allowed John Applebee charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. He was ordered to pay the costs.

The same disposition was made of Jacob Loebman's case, charged with assault and battery on M. Weil.

Joseph McCarty, charged with fornication and bastardy, was also allowed a nolle pros. The case was amicably settled with the prosecutrix, Maud Ritchey, and the defendant was ordered to file a bond to protect the guardians of the poor.

James Crozier, charged with aggravated assault and battery on Samuel Fleming, plead guilty to simple assault and battery.

Henry Staub was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, Joseph Pohrer prosecutor. Defendant was ordered to pay three-fourths of the costs and prosecutor the one-fourth.

Wm. McCahan, charged by Daniel Crise with entering a building with felonious intent, and with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was acquitted.

Joseph Brown, indicted for felonious assault and battery, plead guilty of unlawful cutting.

G. W. Hetherton was convicted of a charge of larceny.

The case of James Young, charged with assault and battery on a car driver on the day of the Orangemen's parade, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Rees, Williams & Co. vs. Florence Sullivan; action to recover for sand sold; Verdict for plaintiff, $220 56.

McMahon & Bundles vs. W. Porter; an action to recover for lumber sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $90 05.

R. Milligan vs. George W. Nichols; an action for rent. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs Staib & Co. On petition of debtors presented, and on motion of their solicitor, D. T. Watson, Esq., it is ordered that a meeting be held of the creditors of Samuel Rea, Mary Rogers and Lewis Staib, at the office of Register Harper, for the purpose of considering propositions to be made by said debtors for the settlement of all debts due by them, the Register to preside at said meeting.

Gerge Duncan, John C. Porter, Joseph McKnight, Jr., Alex. B. McKibben, Chambers McKibben, Wm. M. McKnight, and Wm. H. H. Acheson. Petition filed for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The schedules of the said debtors presented, and, on motion of their solicitors, the same was ordered to be filed. Leave was granted the petitioners to file a supplemental schedule or statement of their debts and assets. The parties named are partners in the firm of McKnight, Porter & Co., and McKnight, Duncan & Co. The usual order of reference was made to Register Harper, and the 23d inst., fixed for the adjudication.

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs. steam tug Traveler." On motion of Rodgers & Oliver, proctors for libellant, the libel against said vessel ordered to be filed and an attachment and monition ordered to issue, returnable on the 20th inst. The owners of the tug named are indebted to the car company in the sum of $342 00.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

The State Supreme Court met yesterday morning in District Court room No. 1, at 10 o'clock, Chief Justice Agnew presiding, and Gen. J. C. Switzer, Prothonotary.

The Allegheny list was taken up and a large number of cases non prossed.

The argument on Ortwien's appeal was fixed for next Monday.

Hon. J. C. Newmeyer, on motion of Mr. Schoyer, and J. S. Haymaker, Esq., on motion of Mr. Gibson, were admitted to practice in this Court.

Applications were made by counsel for plaintiffs in error in the cases of the Columbia Conduit Oompany vs. the West Penn road, and city of Pittsburgh vs. Kitty Roup, for and advancement on the list, it being represented that they were cases of great public moment, and that it would be to the interests of the general public were they to be argued and disposed of at as early a day as possible. The Chief Justice stated that only in those cases where the Commonwealth is concerned, and in those of great public importance, would priority be given. He, therefore, directed counsel to reduce their applications to writing, and they would receive proper consideration. Agreement of counsel to advance a cause would have no weight with the Court unless the cause be of the class stated.

Hugh Perry, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Emma M. Perry. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by D. W. Bell, Esq., for appellant, and Weir and Gibson for appellee. This was an ejectment for two lots of ground in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, brought by Emma Perry, who secured a verdict in the lower Court. One of the lots fronts on Hancock street, and has a dwelling house on it, and the other fronts on Duquesne way and has several houses on it. Emma H. Perry is the daughter and sole heiress of John F. Perry, who died intestate, in December, 1868. John F. Perry was brother of Hugh Perry. The purpose of this ejectment was to overthrow by parol evidence two absolute deeds of conveyance executed in 1863 by John F. Perry and wife to Hugh Perry, upon the allegation that there was a vertal agreement contemporaneous with the deeds for re-conveyances. Plaintiff in error takes exceptions to points charged by the Court below.

Elijah Patterson, plaintiff in error, vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Plaintiff was conductor of a freight train on the road named, and was injured in consequence, as alleged of a defective frog on the switch near the Grant and Water street depot in July, 1864. Since that time he has never been able to perform any manual labor. Plaintiff alleged that he had notified the officers of the Company frequently of the state of the switch, but that they neglected to have it repaired.

The jury having been sworn, the plaintiff was called upon by defendant's counsel to submit in writing the substance of the evidence on which he relied. This was done at the joint instance of the defendant and the Court. The offer was objected to by the defendant, the proposed evidence was rejected, and the whole case withdrawn from the jury, who were peremptorily instructed to find for the defendant.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Fritz, charged by Timothy Ryan with felonious assault and battery, was convicted of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutor.

Annie Martin, charged by Louisa Miller with adultery, was convicted.

In the case of Max. Burkhard, charged by Thomas Mitchell with larceny, the prosecutor failed to appear and an attachment was issued for him.

James Whipple was convicted of the larceny of a wagon from R. M. Barr.

An attachment was ordered for Laura Wise, who charged Joseph Panella with larceny but failed to appear against him.

James Young, charged with aggravated assault and battery on John Cashmore on the day of the Orangemen's parade, plead guilty to simple assault.

Samuel F. Ewart plead nolo contendere to a charge of fornication and bastardy preferred by Callie L. Davis.

Henry Porter, charged with larceny by bailee of a wagon by James L. McKee, was acquitted.

The juries were out in the cases of Timothy Ryan, charged with aggravated assault and battery, and Bernard Frisby, charged with simple assault and battery.

In the case of James Conner, charged with the larceny of a watch, the jury returned a sealed verdict, after the adjournment of Court.

In the matter of the appeal of J. & A. Gilmore from the assessment of damages in the extension of Peebles street, in the borough of Sewickley, the appeal was allowed and the clerk directed to certify all the proceedings into the Common Pleas Court.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of R. Mulligan vs. George W. Nichols, an action to recover rent due, the jury found for plaintiff for $439 85.

Carr & McCallister vs. George Doernberger, an action on a promissory note. Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Counsel for Arnold Hertz et al., made a motion to dissolve the preliminary injunction in the case of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessee, vs. Arnold Hertz et al., and a hearing was fixed for Saturday next, at eleven o'clock.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment by David Couch and wife, of Noblestown, North Fayette township, to Wm. B. Moorhead, on petition of the assignee the Court appointed George R. Robb and Wm. McMurray appraisers to appraise the estate and effects assigned.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Houghton, Orr & Co.; Harrison C. Bailey, George C. Close and Bullard & Co., Tioga county, bankrupts. The bankrupts in each of the above named proceedings having presented petitions for discharge, an order was made on each for final examination and for the second and third meetings of the creditors, with the exception of Houghton, Orr & Co., where only the third meeting is ordered, before F. E. Smith, Register.

Hubley, Adams & Co., Pittsburgh, bankrupts. The hearing on the motion for an injunction on the German American Bank, et al. is continued to the 3d prox, and in the meantime the restraining order to remain in full force.

James Humphreys et al. vs. Andrew Jackson, Allegheny city. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Smith & McGregor, by Mr. Fetterman for and Mr. Lazear and Mr. Lambie, against the same. Injunction granted, with leave to Mr. Lambie to file an answer nunc pro tunc.

John Lee vs. William James, Susquehanna county. On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., solicitor for said creditors rule granted on William James, debtor, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the debtor for disobedience of an order directing him to pay the cost in a case tried at the June term. Mr. Purviance appeared against the rule.

Burkhalter, Meister & Co. vs. James M. Kitner, Wyoming Territory. On petition of Jackson Richardson, a creditor, an order was made directing that the petitioner become a party to the original petition.

Samuel H. Baird, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On petition presented, E. S. Ward, assignee, authorized to accept the offer of J. W Fruit, in compromise and settlement of bankrupt's claim against said Fruit.

W. F. Miller, et al., vs. B. F. Baer, Fayette county. An order was made for a trial by jury, at the October term of the Court beginning on the 19th inst.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug "Stella," on motion of Mr. Lambie, the amended schedule of the distribution was confirmed, and the clerk was directed to pay out the fund in the Registry of the Court in accordance therewith.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

W. McCullough, of Westmoreland county, John C. Graham and William H. Sutton, of Allegheny county, were admitted to practice in this Court.

The argument in the ejectment case of Perry vs. Perry, was continued. R. M. Gibson, Esq., for defendent in error, and M. W. Acheson, Esq., for plaintiff in error.

M. Cole and wife's appeal was non prossed.

Berger et al., vs. Long & Stewart. Error to Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by McClung for plaintiff in error, and Nems contra.

Barr et. al. vs. Duncan. Error to the District Court of Allegheny. Argued by DeCamp for plaintiff in error and McClung contra. Nonsuit ordered.

Ulman et ux vs. Ulman, et al. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Fetterman for plaintiff in error and S. A. Purviance contra.

Krigh vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Company. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error and Hazen and Cumming contra.

Ballentine vs. White. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Barton and MacConnell for plaintiff in error, and by Weir, contra.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Nickerson was convicted of the larceny of leather from Frederick Walschmidt, but was recommended to mercy.

John Numan, charged by Christian Hartmeyer with the larceny of promissory notes and currency, was acquitted.

Bernard Fritz was acquitted on a charge of assault on Timothy Ryan.

Timothy Ryan, charged with aggravated assault and battery on John Fritz, was acquitted.

Thomas Stafford, charged with the larceny of twenty-one pounds of tobacco, was acquitted.

Frederick Linnett, charged by Catherine Alstadt with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

William, alias "Buck" McCluskey, plead guilty to the larceny of a revolver, penknife and some gold coin from the room of Michael Malone.

The case of Jacob Henry Christian Banmiller is on trial for felonious assault and battery, charged by M. D. Hays. This is a shooting case growing out of the coal mines trouble at Castle Shannon.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Sebastian Zang vs. the Friendship Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny city, action for moneys paid, the jury found for the defendant.

Judgment in the case of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co. vs. Howard & Son was opened and set aside at cost of plaintiff.

The jury was out in the case of R. H. Palmer & Co. vs. David Hutchinson, an action to recover for goods sold.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The National Bank of Commerce et al. vs. John A. McBeth, Fayette county. On affidavit of John D. Fraser, Esq., Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, alleging that certain creditors had received a preference, in fraud of the bankrupt act, the matter was referred to Register Harper to take testimony and report to the Court.

C. B. & J. C. McVay, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. On petition of J. Halsey Williams, assignee, an order was made allowing him to sell the interest of Charles B. McVay, in certain lands, at private sale, from time to time, for such prices, and on such terms as he may deem best.

The National Bank of Commerce vs. B. F. Baer. On motion of J. M. Stoner, Esq., Solicitor for petitioning creditors, leave was granted said bank to annex its corporate seal to the petition in bankruptcy.

John H. Fleckinger, Armstrong county, bankrupt. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Armstrong, Fossit & McKelvy et al., by Mr. Campbell for and Messrs. Neale and Cochrane against the same, after which the injunction is refused as to Hatch, Mason & Co., for use, and also as to Wilson & Corbett, and argument continued as to the other respondents.

United States vs. William White and John N. McCurdy, owners of the towboat "Coal Bluff." On motion of the United States Attorney David Reed, Esq., judgment was ordered to be entered for the sum of $200 penalty.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

John A. McQuaide, Joseph S. Cook and Henry S. Floyd, on motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., were admitted to practice in this Court.

Joseph Schell and John Schenk vs. Stein. Plaintiffs owned a certain piece of property for which the deed had been regularly recorded, but the record had never been placed in the index-book in the Recorder's office. Subsequently the defendants took a mortgage on the property in question from another party, without knowledge that the title vested in plaintiffs, and without notice from plaintiffs. In the lower Court Judge Stowe gave a verdict for plaintiffs proforma, for the purpose of having the case go to the Supreme Court in order that the question might be settled whether a man should loose his property on account of the negligence of a Recorder who fails to put the record of the title in its proper place in the index book. Argued by J. W. Miller for plaintiff in error, and C. B. M. Smith contra.

James P. Hanna, surving partner of Ira B. Mc

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

J. C. Bigley, alias Nicholas Kelly plead guilty to eight indictments charging him with false pretense and forgery, and was remanded for sentence. Kelly is the young man who represented himself as a son of A. J. Bigley, the coal operator, and thereby victimized a number of our merchants. Among others were F. H. Eaton & Co., James E. Stevenson & Co., A. L. McKaig, S. T. Roberts, Morganstern & Co., W. A. Heimberger, Chas. Bubb, Henry G. Hall, and Wm. Neeper.

Harry McDonald and Edward Weeser were convicted of the larceny of fifty dollars worth of clothes from Mary O'Connor and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Workhouse.

Reuben Smith and Francis Ward, charged by Chas. Rieger with larceny and reception of stolen goods. Ward plead guilty and Smith was acquited.

James O. Hamilton and Frank Kerr, were charged by Alex. Russel with larceny and receiving stolen goods. Hamilton plead guilty to the first count and Kerr was found guilty of the second.

The jury were out in the case of James Dunn, charged with the larceny of money from the person of John Hanrahan at Union Depot, last spring. Dunn was tried last term but the jury failed to agree. Alex. Brown, indicted for assault and battery on a minor son of Christian Court, was acquitted and the costs were divided.

Jno. Barry was acquitted of a charge of forgery, Mr. B. has run the gauntlett of more criminal trials of late than usually falls to the lot of mortals and so far has been remarkably fortunate in escaping.

The case of John McBride, charged with larceny from the persou is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The jury in the case of Andrew Smith et al. vs. John Miller, lessee, et al., returned a verdict for the plaintiff to be released on the payment of $326 within six months after date.

In the lunacy case of Anna Ertla, the jury found that said Anna was a lunatic of two years standing, and that she is siezed of certain property.

The case of O. O Phillips vs. William Chambers, an action to recover for stone sold, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Hertz et al. for use of D. Hostetter, vs. the Standard Oil Company, is still on trial.

The case of the Franklin Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Co. vs. Geo. K. Wise is on trial. This is a feigned issue to determine the ownership of about $200,000 feet of lumber levied on by the Sheriff as the property of Hollister & Lamm. The bank had advanced to Hollister & Lamm over $3,000 to pay of their debts, and the money was advanced on this lumber. The bank claims that by their charter they took a lien on that lumber, and therefore, Wise, the plaintiff in the execution, had no right to levy on it as the property of Hollister & Lamm.

The case of John Dunlap vs. Wm. Frank & Son is on trial before Judge White. This is an action on a book account.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Humphrey et al. vs. Andrew Jackson. On affidavit of Charles Beattie, agent for the debtor, and on motion of Ferguson & Murray, his solicitors, the return day of the order to show cause, was extended to the 8th inst.

George Nickel, Fayette county, bankrupt. On motion of the solicitor for the bankrupt, an order was made for a hearing on the application for an injunction, on the 8th inst., and in the meantime restraining J. & J. Collins, L. Hurst and the Youghiogheny bank of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Moore, indicted for embezzling eight dollars while in the employ of Wm. Tann, was acquited.

John McBride was convicted of the larceny of $13 80 from the person of John Hughes and sentenced to the Workhouse for four months.

Frederick Hoffman, charged with false pretences by George Walderkind, was acquited.

John Deany and John Cash were convicted of the larceny of 1,000 pounds of steel from D. R. Porter.

J. Barry, tried for the forgery of a check for one thousand dollars on the First National Bank, was acquitted.

John Williams was convicted of the larceny of money from James Brown.

Cyrus Fitch was convicted of keeping a ferocious dog; James Doran prosecutor.

The jury in the case of John Dunn, charged with the larceny of twenty dollars from John Weisbiender, failed to agree.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Oliver O. Phillips vs. Wm. Chambers, an action to recover for stone sold, the jury found for the plaintiff for $180 50.

Hall, for use, vs. Saddler. An order was made allowing the Sheriff to pay out the amounted appropriated to plaintiff in this case, and balance ordered to remain in in his hands to await the decision of the Court on the exceptions filed to the distribution by the Sheriff.

John O. Phillips and William Mittenzwei vs. the Allegheny Car and Transportation Co. An action to recover for lumber sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,445 52, subject to opinion of Court on a question of law reserved.

Welles Hodgsin's administrator vs. Andrew Jackson; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $439 75.

Anton Seiffert for use of John B. Large vs. the administrators of G. Faas, an action to recover for beer sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $368 51.

Chuck & Bro. vs. Henry Myer, action to recover for goods sold and delivered, for which defendent claims a set-off, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Hertz, et al., for use of D. Hostetter vs. the Standard Oil Refining Company is still on trial before Judge Ewing.

Joseph Gahan, Wm. Adams and John Gardner, a suit to recover two fifths of the crop on a fourteen acre field. Verdict for defendant for $102 90.

John Comyer vs. Joseph M. Carson, action in replevin. Verdict for defendant.

George S. Hill for use vs. T. Oliver, administrator of David Rodney, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $5,508 30.

Dr. C. Evans vs. Sam. W. Carr, action for professional services. Verdict for plaintiff of $171 65.

A. Culbertson vs. John Newton, action in replevin. Verdict of $220 in favor of plaintiff.

Franklin Saving Bank vs. George K. Wire, is still on trial.

Wm. Heipenhide & Co. vs. R. Hemingray, action to recover for a clothing bill for which the defendant became security. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $135 12.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of M. Wachtell, bankrupt, an order was made allowing the assignee to sell at public or private sale bankrupt's estate, consisting of clothing and wearing apparel.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owen, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On petition of Bennett & Moorehead, assignees, order make for the private sale of nine horses, one mule and lot of office furniture. An order was also made, allowing assignees to ascertain by agreement with certain creditors, holding first mortgage bonds of the Continental Company, to secure debts owing them, and to make settlement thereof in accordance with the statement made in petition.

In the matter of Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, an order made for examination of J. P. Padden before Register Shafer, concerning any property in his possession of said bankrupt, and his business with the bankrupt.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe

After disposing of a large number of surety cases the following sentences were imposed:

Bernard Weimas, for Sunday liquor selling, was fined five dollars and costs.

Francis Ward, a boy of fourteen years, was sentenced to the Reform School for stealing a pair of suspenders.

John Williams, colored, got nine months to the Workhouse for larceny.

Porter Ramsey, convicted of the larceny of $200 from Mr. Bennett, got two years to the same institution.

Frank Kurtley, for stealing sixteen dollars, got nine months to the Workhouse.

John Deaney, for the larceny of old iron, was sentenced eighteen months to the Workhouse.

Chas Hunter, for entering a building with felonious intent, was sent to the Workhouse for one year.

John Jordan, for larceny, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Louisa Weir, for larceny, was sent to the Workhouse for one year.

Ralph Miners, for larceny, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Joseph Morgan eight months for a similar offense.

John Wilson got five months for the same offense.

Stephen McTyne, also for larceny, got sixty days to the Workhouse.

Frank Curry, for larceny, got nine months and was fined $200.

V. K. McElhenny, for selling liquor to miners was fined $200.

Young Kelly, who had been operating largely in the confidence business, under the alias of Bigley, was sentenced three months on each of ten indictments, and sentence was suspended on the eleventh.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Catharine Tegethoff and Susanna Kelly each asked to be declared a femme sole trader, and their petitions were ordered to be filed and recorded.

In Horst vs. Horst, John P. Rogers was appointed Commissioner.

Samuel S. Boggs was appointed a committee of the person and estate of John Whalen, an adjudged lunatic.

Jennie M. Dale vs. Geo. Dale; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

R. W. McCormack and Wm. A. Herron were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Geo. B. Hill to J. H. White.

Jacob Wolbert vs. Agnes Wolbert. P. N. Jones appointed Commissioner.

Cath. Smith vs. Conrad C. Smith; libel in divorce. W. S. Miller appointed examiner,

J. D. Reynolds vs. Isabella A. Reynolds; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

Sadie S. Nicholson vs. Jas. A. Nicholson; libel in divorce. S. P. Fulton, Esq., appointed examiner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of the Mechanics Savings Bank to Jas. H. Hopkins, a compromise was authorized at set forth in a petition presented by assignee.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Counsel spent the day in arguing the oil case of Hertz et al., for use of D. Hostetter vs. the Standard Oil Company.

Nothing else except routine business was transacted.

The argument list will be taken up on Thursday next. The trial of jury cases has been suspended for two weeks.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of George A. Johnson, of Bradford county, bankrupt, the petition of the bankrupt and all of his creditors for a revocation of the adjudication and discontinuance of these proceedings was presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Leave was granted in the case of the National Bank of Commerce et al. vs. Jno. A. McBeth, to file a new list of creditors, of date of filing of copy.

The petition of Mr. Lea Fritz, creditor, in the case of Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein and asking for an allowance for ground rent, &c., out of sale of goods of said Frankenstein, was presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 64 deaths in this city for the week ending ending Saturday October 3. Of these 13 were married, 50 were single and 1 widow; 63 were white and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows:

Accident, 1; accident by fall, 1; accident by railroad, 1; street accident, 1; congestion of brain, 3; capiliary bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 6; cholera morbus, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; diphtheritis, 4; debility, 3; dentition, morbid, 4; dysentery, 2; epilepsy, 1; enteritis, 3; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 9; hemiplegia, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; premature birth, 2; purpura hemorrhagia, 1; pneumonitis, 2; pleuritis, 1; Tabes mesenterica, 1; tetanus, idiopathic, 1. The ages were under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 2 years, 13; from 2 to 5 years, 10; from 5 to 10 years, 7; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 3; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 1. There were born in Pittsburgh, 40; other parts of United States, 10; England, 6; Germany, 2; Ireland, 4; Italy, 1; Scotland, 1.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

On Saturday a sad accident occurred near the residence of Mr. McKelvey, in Wilkins township, which resulted some hours later in the death of a boy named John Wesley Ross. Young Ross and his brother named Floyd Ross, who is aged sixteen years, started from their home in Wilkinsburg, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of shooting a squirrel for one of their sisters, who is seriously ill. They reached the residence of Mr. McKelvey about four o'clock, and, while Floyd was climbing over a fence, the hammer of the shot-gun was caught on a rail and the contents were lodged in the left side of John, producing a fearful wound. The wounded boy was subsequently removed to his home in Wilkinsburg where he lingered in great agony until twelve o'clock on Saturday, when death ensued.

Coroner McCallin was notified of the death and yesterday morning held an inquest on the body when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was aged about fourteen years.

PITTSBURGH PATENTEES.

The following patents were granted to Pittsburghers during the week ending Sept. 24.

Methods of Laying and Forming Cast-iron Pipes—Wm Smith, Pittsburgh. Filed August 8, 1874.

Brick Machine— Jos. Goodman, Pittsburgh. Filed August 15, 1874.

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AN HOUR IN THE AIR.

SUNSET ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

A JOURNEY STARWARD—THIRD GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION FROM THE HIPPODROME GROUNDS—SAILING A MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS ABOVE THE EARTH—INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE —SAFELY LANDED AT HOMESTEAD.

An impatient multitude was assembled at the grounds of the Hippodrome on Saturday afternoon to witness the second grand balloon ascension by members of the Pittsburgh press. The work of inflating the mammoth air-ship which was to bear the adventurers to the regions of the clouds, was commenced at an early hour, and although detained but a few moments after the close of the performance of the Hippodrome the impatient thousands watched and waited in almost breathless suspense. The party this time designated for the aerial voyage consisted of G. F. Muller, of the Chronicle, W. C. Smythe, of the Mail, B. F. H. Lynn, of the Telegraph, Dr. D. Palmer, of the Leader, and the representative of this paper who drew the unlucky number when casting lots for passage at the first voyage. While the preparations were being made for the departure the journalistic friends of the adventurous gathered around to bid them a fond farewell. Great was the bantering, when at last Prof. G. W. Donaldson announced everything in readiness for the party to be seated. Those named crawled nimbly into the basket, and just before cutting loose two additional passengers were discovered snugly ensconsed in the bottom without invitation or so much as asking leave. The intruders were, however, quickly hustled out, but it was found necessary to leave still another behind. The usual method of determining the person was resorted to, and Mr. Flynn, of the Telegraph, proved the unfortunate one. He gracefully stepped out of the basket, while the heart of at least one of the voyagers went out in sympathy after him.

THE SEND OFF.

At ten minutes after five o'clock Prof. Donaldson cut loose the stay rope and the mammoth aerostat shot upwards. Up she rose slowly and gracefully till when she reached an altitude rendering her passengers visible to those forming the outskirts of the vast multitude below, a long and deafening cheer reached our ears. Seized by the excitement of the throng the travelers enthusiastically waved their hats and handkerchiefs to friends beneath, while one, more patriotic, flung to the breeze a beautiful little flag. Up, up we rose till the upturned faces of the thousand spectators were no longer recognized. Our ship then entered a current of air that swept us toward the suspension bridge spanning the Allegheny river. In a little while she was struck by another current which carried us across the river, in a line parallel with the new Union bridge. The atmosphere was much colder and the balloon began a rapid descent, as though she would dip her living freight in the waters of the Allegheny. Two bags of ballast were quickly thrown out, and eased of the weight the air-ship commenced a gradual ascent. Still another current of air, the third, was entered and we now sailed toward Mount Washington. While sweeping over Mount Washington, the greatest change of temperature was discernible, overcoats were donned, and one cold blooded individual thrust his hands deep into his pockets with "By Jove, we ought to have gloves."

TAKING IN OUR "SITUATION."

Here we first took data. We ascertained that we had been on our voyage twelve minutes, were five thousand eight hundred feet above the earth and in a damp, cold atmosphere that pulled the mercury down to sixty degrees. Every object beneath had now diminished to less than one-tenth its former size. The multitudes of people passing along the streets and standing upon the hills were scarcely discernible as human beings Our boyish musings at the wonderful little people met by Gulliver were resumed. The bright waters of our own three rivers had lost their brightness and appeared as small, sluggish creeks dotted here and there with boy's shingle ships.

But our musing is suddenly checked by our pilot announcing thet "we must work now; we must put out the drag rope." With a ready obedience, one industrious passenger grasped the huge coil and attempted to throw it out of the basket. His limited strength saved us the loss of that important adjunct to all balloon voyages.

"I can't lift this heavy rope," said the verdant æronaut.

"Don't throw the rope overboard, man," returned the Professor, "or I'd not give much for your chances of slinging another pencil."

The Professor then explained that the rope, which is three hundred feet long and weighs one hundred pounds, must be paid out gradually and the end attached the concentrating ring. The statement that neither end of the rope was secured, caused some apprehension that one man might be pulled out of the basket, so two hands laid hold and the rope was soon suspended beneath us, one brave youth tightly holding the coat tails of those paying it out.

This task performed Donaldson suddenly thought of the "inner man" and drew from his lunch basket a large sized chicken. Though a man of too sound sense to closely follow extreme conventionalities, the good natured æronaut politely inquired of the travellers beneath in the most dining-room-like manner "shall I help you to a piece of fowl?"

"If you please, sir;" was the ready response given by each member of the journalistic quartette, and the dining-room ruse was then laid aside as the necessary carving-plate and knife could not be had at the moment. Each hungry voyager, however, was furnished with his "choice bit," and soon well picked chicken bones were falling from the mid-air dining room. We have heard it said that being poised at an altitude of one mile and a half above terra firma had a tendency to diminish the appetite of a novice. This may be true, and if it were in the case of Saturday's voyagers we'll venture that such a voracious quartette cannot possibly be found within the limits of the two cities.

Our work, which consisted of paying out the drag rope and devouring the chicken was now all performed, and reasonably well, and we were at liberty to drink in the beauties revealed beneath. One traveler whose soul seemed dead to the grandeur and sublimity of Nature's rich scene, coolly pocketed his tooth-pick and asked for a match to light his cigar.

"Oh, dear no, don't, don't smoke here," was faintly heard from one corner of the basket, while the Professor proposed that we make a landing to give the lover of the weed an opportunity to enjoy a puff.

All the while we were gradually ascending. When the mammoth aerostat was first loosed from her moorings at least six feet of the neck was flapping in the breeze. Now however the gas had expanded and the balloon was distended to its utmost capacity, while the invisible fluid was escaping from the mouth. A kindly eddy struck the balloon and turned the basket squarely around, giving to each passenger an opportunity to view the whole expanse of country beneath. Off in one direction was visible St. Paul's cemetery with scattered here and there the tiniest imaginable white specs, which we supposed to be tombstones. Here the writer experienced a feeling nearest a sense of danger. While gazing upon the cemetery the question suggested itself to our mind, "what if the balloon should collapse?" Our car was turned around, another scene was presented and the question escaped our mind unswered as quickly as it entered. Several of the passengers complained of a peculiar sensation about the ears, and were unable to hear distinctly the conversation. This may have been the result of a defective construction of their auricular anatomy as no such sensation was experienced by the writer.

SUNSET ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

We continued our ascent and as we rose above the pathway of the floating cloudlets we crossed the threshold of an empire of marvellous magnificence. What a sunset! Poets and painters never drew their inspiration from a richer or more plentiful fountain. It must have been at such a moment that the Poet Laureate wrote:

"Move eastward, happy earth, and leave
Your orange sunset waning slow
From fringes of the faded eve;
O, happy planet eastward go,
Till over thy dark shoulder glow
Thy silver sister-world, and rise
To gloss herself in dewey eyes,
That watch me from the glen below."

There we hung, fully eight thousand feet above the southern limit of the city, just as old Sol opened the glittering doorway of the Occident, and flamed out a farewell upon the threshold of the night. Half the sun's broad, firey, golden disc shone above a bank of dark clouds that shrouded it below, whose edges seemed bound with a purple selvage wrought in fantastic designs, changing its hues, growing deeper and lighter as our position with regard to the celestial panorama changed.

Below, the shadows deepened every moment, lapping their gossamer edges over each other like creeping languors coming to soothe the surging earth. Some kindly spirit of the air seemed to pilot our buoyant ship, and seizing, as it were, an unseen helm, turned it round and round bringing the whole unbroken horizon before the vision of the entranced beholder. Nearly two miles beneath, the hazy earth lay unrolled in all its variety of scenic beauty. In every direction the verdant and wooded hills dropped away beyond the line of vision and were lost in purplish orange haze. Picnic groves and mighty forests dwindled down till they looked like the toy woodlands exhibited in the show windows at Christmas time. Squares, oblongs, rectangles and every variety of woodland past or remained in review, while the intervening valleys, broad acres of tittle and grange, and the suburban grounds of our iron kings and merchant princes were faintly traced upon the undulating map at our feet.

The sheer bluffs of the rivers, yellow and bare, were marked distinctly in contrast with the darker line of verdure at their tops; the three rivers shrank from their wonted proportions and looked like a battered and discarded tuning fork used by the singing masters of the past generation, with just enough silver remaining to make the simile tolerable. The city with its little squares and spires, no larger than walking sticks, for a little while looked boldly up at us and then suddenly like a bold, coy and coquettish maiden drew down her dark veil and we saw her no more.

In the meantime the sun had sunk beneath his "pillared light," the abon clouds assumed a deep wine color, great bands of zodiocal light, pale and glimmering in their iris hues, interlaced their net-works of beauty in the zenith and dropped a subdued drapery down the jasper slope of the Orient. All in all, it was a sight only to be seen once in a life-time, and was as brief as it was enchantingly beautiful. It was a sight that would have melted the soul of a cynic, touched the dullest lump of earth that ever wore the fashion of humanity and would have revealed more of God's Omnipotent and infinite truth to an infidel than all the sermons that were preached in the two cities yesterday. As for ourselves we write as our brightest experience so far in life's journey the "sunset above the clouds."

OUR GREATEST ALTITUDE — COMING DOWN.

The balloon then entered another current of air and we were carried across the Monongahela river, directly above the dam of lock No. 1. Here the barometer was again consulted and Professor Donaldson announced that we were eight thousand five hundred and ninety-one feet, or more than a mile and three-quarters, above the earth. We were carried across the river by the gale, and, after floating some distance over the city, another gale struck our ship and we circled around from that point towards Homestead. It was now twenty-six minutes till six o'clock and from this time we began to descend. As we approached Homestead our descent became more rapid, until at nineteen minutes of six we were only thirty-seven hundred feet above the earth. Two bags of ballast were thrown out and the rapidity of our descent was checked. We still descended however, until the people at the farm houses beneath could plainly be discerned waving their handkerchiefs. As we neared the hill on the opposite side of the Monongahela river from Homestead, the drag-rope struck the ground and went slashing through the trees and over fences. We passed over a deep valley when the rope again swung clear of all obstacles. Some idea of the velocity at which we were traveling could then be formed by observing the end of the rope pass above the trees. It seemed to glide along thrice as fast as the ordinary rate of speed on the steam passenger cars. When the air ship had passed the little valley the rope again struck the ground, and as we proceeded over the Connellsville railroad five pairs of eyes were eagerly watching to learn its effect upon the telegraph wires. It whipped around the wires, checked our speed for a second, and fell into the waters of the Monongahela, which we again crossed—this time at an altitude of about seventy-five feet.

LANDING AT HOMESTEAD.

Our approach was observed by the citizens of the village, and as the drag rope touched the shore it was seized by half a hundred men and boys. At the request of Donaldson, the parties below held firmly to the rope and drew down the monster aerostat to a beautiful green spot about two hundred feet from the water's edge at precisely five minutes till six o'clock, our journey occupying exactly forty-five minutes. The landing, the most hazardous part of ballooning, was effected without the least danger, and when Professor Donaldson announced that we were upon *terra firma* to rise no more, several of our party expressed their disappointment. They had expected a thrilling, exciting voyage, one in which the car would strike and snap assunder trees nearly as large as the mammoth Redwoods of California, and their expectations were, of course, not realized. It was suggested, however, that we might not be able to make another landing without damage to the balloon, as it was now getting dark. Donaldson also objected to having the excursion extended during Sunday, and as each of the excusionists expressed a desire to attend church on the morrow, the escape valve was opened, the gas was expelled from the balloon, and two of the voyagers stepped from the basket vowing that when next discharged from their different papers they would adopt the profession of the aeronaut. When the gas was expelled the balloon was packed in a wagon, arrangements were made to have it conveyed to the city this morning, and the voyagers started homeward. Through the kindness of Mr. E. M. Biddle, Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh, Charlestown and Virginia Railroad, and the liberal and enterprising management of the road, a special car was sent to the village and the balloonists were landed safely once more in Pittsburgh.

A PAINFUL MISTAKE.

A young lady named Sallie Winters, who resides on Mount Washington, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening that may result in the loss of her sight. She was cleaning a cupboard of waste packages placing the same in a cook stove, without closely examining their contents. One of them proved to be a package of gun powder which exploded with sufficient force to throw the lids of the stove. The young lady was very severely burned about the head and arms and it is feared her eyes are entirely destroyed.

LEADING DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

WHERE TO GET TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—ARTIFICIAL TEETH FURNISHED AT MODERATE RATES.

The preservation of the teeth is one of the most important matters any person can attend to if he consults his own comfort, health or happiness. In order to accomplish this, when a person discovers he has one or more decayed teeth, he should have them drawn immediately in order to preserve the remainder. It would be a wise policy also to have one's teeth examined occasionally by an experienced dentist, who can detect in a minute whether any tooth need be extracted or not.

Many, however, who are aware that one or more of their teeth should be drawn, delay and delay this important duty until nearly all of them are decayed, because they dread the pain which they think necessarily accompanies the extraction of teeth. But such folks are greatly mistaken, and their mistake arises from the fact that they have not heard of the celebrated Dr. Quincy A. Scott, whose large establishment is located at No. 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth street. The Doctor's specialty is extracting teeth without pain by administering his anæsthetic to the patient, who, in consequence, has most pleasant dreams while he is being relieved of the diseased tooth. The anæsthetic is entirely harmless in its effects, and while a small dose will exhilerate, a larger one will induce anæsthesia, or sound sleep, during which the most difficult surgical operation can be performed without the patient feeling, or even knowing it. Dr. Scott's record contains the names of many thousand persons who have had teeth extracted by his delightful process, and all bear testimony to his great skill and the entire painlessness of his operations.

Dr. Scott, however, does not confine himself exclusively to this branch of his profession, but also to furnishing artificial teeth either singly or in full sets, also filling teeth, etc., etc. He understands thoroughly every detail of the dental business, and is pronounced by all who have placed themselves in his charge as a skillful and careful dentist, being always mindful of the comfort of his patient and determined in every instance to do first class work. He never furnishes a set of artificial teeth that he is ashamed of or that is inferior, but they are invariably of such a character that they are a standing recommendation as to his skill. His customers cheerfully recommend him to their friends and boldly assert that they would not go to any other dentist. Those desiring to have anything done in the dental line cannot go to a better establishment than that of Dr. Quincy A. Scott.

PETITION IN PARTITION.

Frank Wilson, guardian of Rebecca Corbet, formerly Rebecca Wilson, and J. L. Coulter and wife, filed a bill in equity in the District Court on Saturday against Ann E. Wilson and Virginia Wilson, asking for a partition of thirty acres and ninety perches of land in Penn township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Ritter, Jas. Boyd, New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company, James Wilson, James Kelly and Joseph and Henry Kine. The lands belonging to Rebecca Corbet, Mary M. Coulter and Ann E. and Virginia Wilson, the three last named being now of age, and the first named being still a minor.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.

This old established and popular business college at which considerably upwards of one thousand of the active business men of Pittsburgh have received their business education, continues year by year to present new attractions. Its course of study and practical business training, long recognized as the most thorough and complete of any in existence, has recently been so developed and perfected as to place it entirely beyond the reach of all successful competition. To young men desirous of acquiring a thorough practical business education, there is probably no school in existence that affords equal advantages with the Iron City College.

DYSPEPSIA

Is characterized by a great variety of symptoms, the most prominent of which are pain after eating, belching, heartburn, waterbrash, fullness of stomach, with tenderness, load or weight in that region, debility, loss of flesh, despondency, headache, bad or capricious appetite, palpitation, cough, nervousness, restlessness, etc., etc.

When the disorder is of long continuance other organs of the body soon become affected, the lungs, liver, brain or kidneys frequently suffer. In fact, dyspepsia is the forerunner of chronic diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, hemorrholds, uterine difficulties, colic pains, paralysis, neuralgia, female derangements nervous spells, weaknesses, etc., etc., and may be complicated with almost every and any disease.

To determine these there is no better criterion than the urinary secretion.

By this we are enabled to determine whether it be dyspepsia from liver complaint, kidney affections, nervous disorders, or in case of females, from uterine affections, derangements or irregularities, or whether these affections proceed from the dyspepsia, and to treat the case in accordance with the true conditions, the fixed principles of science.

There is no guess work about it. We have cured hundreds and thousands of cases of dyspepsia by a single course of medicine; others require more, however, according to the disease with which it is complicated. DRS. OLDSHUE,

No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 46 Fifth avenue.

2 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $1,000. This property has nearly 200 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

200 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $36,000 to $42,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

WORTH A KNUCKLE RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Lawrenceville, Peth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways' Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F. STEWART,
46 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS,

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
jly5w C. COLEMAN & SON.

Duff & Campbell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&w

VERNER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble, Granite and Stone Work
286 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa
MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.
w23-eod&sow

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap
mal8&W

HOW 'TIS DONE. Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or on application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents
EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, MASS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOMS, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, third floor, is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M. All information given relative to Taxes and Naturalization. All friends of the cause are invited to call.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
JAS. IRVIN, Vice Chairman.
sep24-d&w

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.
ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.
SAMARITAN GIET, SAMARITAN GIFT
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 196 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 196 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day applied to the Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania for a warrant for about one acre of land, situate in North Fayette township, Allegheny Co., State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Whitmer, on the south by lands of Abraham Bell and on the west by lands now or lately owned and claimed by Nevin Barclay.
This land is woodland and not enclosed by any
FENCE ON ANY OF THE LINES THEREOF.
But is enclosed by fences outside of the boundaries of said piece of land.
ABRAHAM BELL.
NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP, October 3, 1874.
oc10-4W

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se27-13w

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.
WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY
Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.
PRICE $5—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists, 268 Superior street, Clevel an l, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.
Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cures. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street,

HYMENEAL.

Marriage of Gen. Sherman's Daughter.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Large Attendance of Invited Guests.

ELEGANT TOILETS OF THE BRIDAL PARTY.

WASHINGTON, October 1—The marriage of Mr. Thomas W. Fitch, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, to Miss Maria Ewing Sherman, daughter of Gen. Sherman, took place in St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church this morning, at eleven o'clock.

The marriage was solemnized by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, the personal friend of Mrs. Sherman, and was attended by Rev. Father Healey, President of Georgetown College Rev. Father Mooney, of Brooklyn, pastor of the church to which Mr. Fitch, the groom, belongs, Rev. Father Maguire, pastor, and Rev. Father Jamison, assistant pastor, of St. Aloysius, and a number of other clergymen. The music was Giorga's Mass in C, sung by the choir of the church, assisted by a double quartette,

NAMES OF THE BRIDESMAIDS.

The bridesmaids were: Misses Lizzie and Ella Sherman, sisters of the bride; Miss Phillips, of Cincinnati; Miss Fanny Marcy, daughter of General Marcy, U. S. A.; Miss Alice Bartley, of Washington; Miss Marie Patterson, of St. Louis; Miss Ella Ewing and Miss Bessie Smith, of Cincinnati.

THE GROOMSMEN

were Charles Rae, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Hunter, Paymaster Cochran, Edwin Wells, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Wood, of the United States Navy; Lieutenant Russell, of the Marine Corps; Thomas E. Sherman, brother of the bride, and Mr. Galvin, of Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDAL PARTY.

The bridal party entered the church in the following order: Lieut. Wood and Miss Ella Sherman, Lieut. Russell and Miss Bessie Smith, Edwin Wells and Miss Ella Ewing, Thomas E. Sherman and Miss Marie Patterson, Mr. Galvin and Miss Alice Bartley, Paymaster Cochran and Miss Fanny Marcy, Lieut. Hunter and Miss Phillips, Charles Rae and Miss Lizzie Sherman, the bride leaning upon the arm of her father. The groom stood within the sacristy, near the door leading to the sanctuary and as the bridal party approached the altar he passed through the sanctuary leaning upon the arm of General Hugh Ewing, brother of Mrs. Sherman, and met the bride near the entrance of the sanctury, where he received her from her father. The entire party then approached the altar ralling and, after kneeling a short time, took the positions assigned them. As the procession marched down the aisle Mendelssohn's Wedding March was rendered upon the organ. Preceding the bridal party, upon entering the church, was Mrs. General Sherman with her brother, Judge R. B. Ewing, General T. C. Ewing, Senator Sherman, Judge Bartley and Col. Moulton.

THE FLORAL DECORATIONS

at the church were not very elaborate but in excellent taste. The main altar as well as those upon either side dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph were filled with cut flowers and a few plants were distributed near them. The crowd outside the church was so great that an entrance could not be gained for fifteen or twenty minutes after arriving at the church.

POSITIONS OF THE INVITED GUESTS.

In the church, on the right of the centre aisle, the front pews were reserved for the family, and on the left for the President and cabinet. In the rear of the family seats were reserved for members of General Sherman's staff. The President having been delayed by an accident and the ceremony having been begun when he entered the church, he passed down one of the aisles with Mrs. Grant, followed by Marshall and Mrs. Sharpe, and took a seat near the sanctuary rail. Senator Sherman, who was in the centre of the church with his family noticed the President at the side, and passing over to where he was, escorted Mrs. Grant to the pew which he left, and then surrendered his seat to the President and took one on the side aisle for himself. Officers of the army and navy present were all in full uniform, and seats were reserved for them and their ladies upon either side of the church. About one-half of the church was left for the general public to whom invitations had been extended, and the crowd was the greatest in this part of the edifice.

THE CEREMONY.

All being in readiness, the Most Reverend Archbishop entered the sanctuary from the Sacristy, and proceeded with the marriage ceremony, the bride and groom receiving the Holy Communion. The Archbishop then read portions of the Scripture relating to the Sacrament of Matrimony, and then addressed the congregation.

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

He said that the marriage ceremony had never before been performed in the United States under more interesting circumstances than at present. He was told that among those in the Church was the ruler of this great Republic, the greatest nation of ancient or modern times. Here, also, was the father of the bride, who had achieved such fame as a soldier, and who was a most devoted patriot. There were other brave officers and Generals present who had gained the admiration and respect of every nation of the earth. He then referred to the sanctity of the marriage tie, and said when the marriage union was consummated under such auspices as were witnessed to-day, there was every reason to believe that the Almighty God would bless the couple.

The Archbishop next spoke of the family of the bride, referring to her grandfather and grandmother, Judge and Mrs. Ewing, and the noble traits of their characters. He again spoke of the Sacrament about to be administered, and said marriage is essentially a religious ceremony and not a mere civil contract. It had been raised to the dignity of a Sacrament by the Savior of the world. He congratulated the vast assemblage in attendance upon the good order maintained by which was shown respect for the House of God and for our Divine Lord here present. Also respect was shown to his Excellency, the President, and to the bride and groom.

Bishop Wood of the diocese of Philadelphia was present and occupied the dais on the right side of the altar within the sanctuary rail. He was attended by Rev. Father Boyle of St. Peter's Church of this city. The bride and groom and attendants were all within the sanctuary rail during the entire ceremony.

At the conclusion of the mass, special blessing was given, and the ceremony was ended.

THE RECEPTION.

The ceremony over, the bridal party returned to Gen. Sherman's residence and received their friends from one to four o'clock, the bride and groom were in the back parlor, while the General and Mrs. Sherman occupied the front parlor. The bridal party received the congratulations in front of the niche containing the bust of General Sherman under a canopy of flowers draped with smilax from which also was suspended a marriage bell of snow white flowers. During the reception ceremony the Marine band stationed in the grounds west of the parlor played appropriate pieces.

THE BANQUET.

After the guests paid their respects to the bride in the Sherman mansion, they passed into the adjoining house occupied by Assistant Postmaster General Routt, where a magnificent banquet awaited them. The table was set with covers for a thousand persons. Although many were present there was no disagreeable crowding. The residence and its entrances were profusely decorated with palms, century plants, dragon flowers, Euphorbias, Manants, American and Yucca ferns and numerous exotics. The halls and banisters were wreathed with evergreen, and the doors leading into the various rooms were covered with cedars. The bridal presents were numerous and valuable, and were exhibited in the library room.

The bride wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with white satin tulles and orange blossoms, with pearl jewelry. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with white illusion, each alternate bridesmaid having her dress also trimmed with pink and blue flowers, those wearing pink passing to the left, and those wearing white to the right, as they entered the sanctuary. The groom and groomsmen, with the exception of Thomas Sherman, and Mr. Galvin, were in full uniform. Messrs. Sherman and Galvin were in full evening dress.

The newly married couple left this evening at six o'clock for their bridal tour north and west, and will reach St. Louis, their future residence, about the 15th inst. In Brooklyn, the bridal party will be entertained by Mrs. Fitch, mother of the groom, and in Lancaster, Ohio, by the relatives of Mrs. Sherman, residing at that place.

THE PRESIDENT ATTENDS THE MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

On the road to the wedding, the horses attached to the President's carriage ran away. The carriage contained the President and Mrs. Grant, and Marshall Sharpe and wife. None of them were injured, though the carriage was smashed. The President immediately hailed another carriage and his party proceeded to the church, arriving there about five minutes after the service had begun.

THE BEAST.

BUTLERISM DEFINED.

Confession of a Former Tool—How "Spooney" Conducts a Canvass.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The following is a Boston special to the Tribune:

BOSTON, October 1, 1874—The following appears in the evening edition of the Herald: "I well know the opposition I shall meet with in giving the following facts to the public: I, and I alone, am responsible for the statement I am about to make. The question is asked,

WHAT IS BUTLERISM?

It is chicanery, fraud and corruption. For three years as a United States officer, in Government hours and using Government time, I have done that for the Butler party which at this moment brings a blush of shame to my face. I have gone to New Bedford, Lawrence, Fall River, Salem and other places, and have used the power I possessed as a United States officer to intimidate men in the liquor business into working and voting for Benjamin F. Butler. I have while an officer, packed the caucuses in Boston, and the other places mentioned above, in the interest of Butler. I well know that Butler, with all the power he has, will endeavor, as his orders have stated, to crush me, but fearlessly I give the public these facts and hold myself personally responsible for what I say. I have received money from United States Marshall Usher and other Butler men to carry on the nefarious work of Butlerism. While in New Bedford—just before the Butler caucusses last year—I received money from the hands of his partner to carry on the caucusses here, and the money was used for that purpose. I received money from Usher to go to Fall river and

PACK CAUCUSSES FOR BUTLER.

I stand ready, as a young man, formerly a strong Butler man, to take the stump in any place between the hills of Berkshire and shores of Provincetown, to proclaim to the State the rottenness of corruption that fills to repletion the Butler organization. I well know that I shall be accused of treachery and falsehood, but I stand ready to meet any Butler man on any platform in any place in this State and discuss the merits of Butlerism. They will call me insane, perhaps, but every man who knows me and knows my record as a soldier and citizen, will say I mean just what I say, and have courage to back it up at any time and in any place. I be'd myself personally responsible for every word I utter, and it is my earnest wish to speak before the people of Salem as soon as possible on this matter. I shall be attacked on every side by Butler men, who have been my friends, but with truth on my side and possessing pluck to speak, I defy them one and all, and I now throw down my gage.

S. J. SIMMONS."

Inquiry at Boston elicits the fact that the letter which the Tribune published this morning, is not from Collector Simmons, but is from the brother of that official.

WASHINGTON.

Circular to Southern United States Marshals.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The Attorney General to-day sent the following circular to United States Marshals in the Southern States, in whose districts armed bodies of men have committed or are threatening to commit acts of violence and bloodshed:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1874. }

SIR:—I would suggest that at those points where United States troops are or may be stationed in your district, some prudent or fearless person in whose judgment you have confidence and whom the people respect may be appointed deputy marshal to act at once in the arrest of parties committing outrages in the vicinity, so that it may not be necessary in such cases to send for you before troops can be used for the purpose of arresting those who are guilty of violating the laws of the United States. This, of course, will not be necessary where you are easily accessible, but where troops are placed at remote points, before necessary communication as to crimes committed can be made, the offenders as a general rule have an opportunity to escape. You will give the necessary instructions as to procuring warrants, and I need not report that it is important that you should delegate this power to none but careful and responsible persons.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his reports of the operations of the mints and assay offices for the fiscal year ending June 30th of the present year, from which it appears that the gold deposits were $68,861,595; silver deposits and purchases, $15,122,151. The report makes a comparison of operations for the last fiscal year, with the average result for ten years ending June 30th, 1872, showing the following per centage of increase: Gold bars operated upon about 115 per cent.; silver operated upon 397; in gold coinage 121; silver coinage 369; fine gold 369; fine gold bar 226; imported gold bars 340; fine silver bars 619, and imported silver bars 60.

The amount of specie in this country is stated to be on the 30th of June last, $167,000,000. The estimate shows a gain in specia and bullion in the last two fiscal years of $38,500,000. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the world is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand millions. The present rate of production is: silver, $80,000,000 and gold $100,000,000, the two together being an annual addition of about one and a half per cent. to the existing stock of specie.

POLITICAL.

Independent Nevada Convention

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The Independent State Convention of Nevada, at Carson, last night, made the following nominations, seven Democrats, four Republicans and three Independent: Bradley, for Governor; A. J. Hatch, Lieutenant Governor; A. C. Ellis, Congress; W. H. Beatter, Judge of Supreme Court, long term; S. H. Belknap, for short term; B. H. Hereford, Clerk of Supreme Court; J. D. Minor, Secretary of State; A. Belliot, Attorney General; J. Schooliner, State Treasurer; M. V. Hobart, Comptroller; John Day, Surveyor General; H. H. Howe, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. Frank Stewart, State Mineralogist; J. J. Hill, State Printer. A State Central Committee was also appointed.

THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—The Republican Convention at Orleans Parish will be held on October 12th. The Republican Central Executive Committee last evening ratified the Conference agreement, with an amendment, that in case of a vacancy from death or any other cause, of a Republican member of the retiring Board, the pledge should be exacted that a Republican be selected by the Republican Committee to fill such vacancy, the same rule to apply to the Conservatives.

The Conservative Committee will meet on October 5th, to take action on the agreement of the Conference Committee.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Obtober 1.—The Republican County Convention met to-day, and after organization appointed a committee to confer with the Advisory Committee appointed by the People's Convention yesterday. This committee reported in favor of meeting in joint convention, but their recommendation was voted down. The People's Convention assembled again this afternoon and proceeded to nominate a ticket. The principal nominees are Emile Thomas, Sheriff; L. J. Metcalf, Collector: E. S. Rose, Treasurer; Captain Silas Bent, Presiding Justice of County Court; Gen. A. J. Smith, Recorder, The Republican Convention has nominated several of the people's candidates, and it is not likely there will be a great difference between the tickets. Both Conventions are still in session at this writing, 10 P. M.

RADICAL NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 1.—Several temperance committees of Republican proclivities met here to-day and invited the Executive Committee of the prohibition party to go into a conference with them to consider the question of united political action. The prohibition Committee returned a written answer stating that the prohibition party had put its ticket in the field, and no power existed in the committee to withdraw it, whereupon the Republican Committee nominated for Governor Wm. J. Groo; Lieut. Governor, Richard E. Sutton; Canal Commissioner, John Lyth; State Prison Inspector, Adam C. Flanagan, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, John W. Stebbins.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 3.—The State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama have issued an address to the people of the United States denying the truth of the charges made by Senator Spencer and Congressmen White, Hays and Pelham, and J. J. Martin, as to outrages in this State, and submit proofs to show the untruth of these charges, and that these charges were made for the purpose of influencing elections in the North and West, and to procure Federal troops to be sent to control the election in Alabama.

They also state that the rations donated by Congress for the sufferers in the overflowed district of the Tombigbee, Warrior and Alabama rivers, are being used as a corruption fund all over the State of Alabama for the purpose of controlling the election by the Republican party.

THE RADICAL SPLIT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, October 3.—The Independent Republican State Convention to-day nominated by acclamation, Judge John Green for Governor, and Martin P. Dellaney (colored) for Lieut. Governor, and adopted the platform of the late regular Republican State Convention.

The delegates from the Fourth Congressional District pledged the entire support of the Independent Republicans to General J. B. Keishard, if he should be nominated for Congress by the Conservatives.

A DEMAND FROM HONEST VOTERS.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A Charleston dispatch states that 10,000 voters of that city, black and white, assembled in mass meeting last night to demand from Governor Moses the removal of the present Board of Election Commissioners, alleging that they are unscrupulous partisans. All the speakers, colored and white, says the dispatch, urged a petition to the government first, and if that fails, a resort to the only means left the people. A committee was appointed to present to the government a petition for the removal of the Election Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—E. O. Stanard, who was nominated yesterday for Congress by the People's Convention of the First district, was nominated to-day by the Straight Republicans. A split occurred in the Convention in the Third district and two Conventions were held, one of which nominated Robert W. Wingate, the People's nominee, and the other is still in session at ten o'clock to-night.

CLEVELAND, October 3.—The Republican ratification meeting at Franklin Circle, West Side, to-night was addressed for over an hour and a quarter by Ex-Governor E. F. Noyes, followed by Hon. R. C. Parsons, Republican candidate for Congress from this district, and Hon. M. S. Castle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 3.—E. Y. Parsons was nominated for Congress from the Fifth district by the Democratic Convention at Lagrange, to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MEMPHIS, October 1.—A special to the "Avalanche" from Greenville, Tenn., of to-day's date says the Democratic convention of the First District assembled here to-day and nominated Hon. Wm. McFarland, brother of Hon Robert McFarland, for Congress, the 29th ballot being fifty-seven for McFarland. The nomination was made unanimous.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y. October 1.—George M. Beebe was to-day nominated by the Democratic convention for Congress from the Fourteenth District.

DUNKIRK, N. Y. October 1.—In the Democratic-Liberal convention, Col. A. F. Allen was nominated for Congress.

NASHVILLE, October 1.—Hon. Horace H. Harrison was nominated by acclamation by the Republican Congressional Convention in this city, yesterday.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y. October 1.—The Republican Congressional Convention at Oswego to-day, renominated T. C. Platt for Congress.

NEWARK, N. Y. October 1.—The Sixth District Republican Congressioual Convention to-day, renominated Marcus L. Ward for Congress.

DENISON, Texas, October 1.—The Republican Congressional Convention of this district nominated to-day F. W. Sumner for Congress, and passed resolutions endorsing the President's course in the Louisiana and Tennessee matter; denounced white leaguers and repudiated their statements that they represent any considerable element in the South.

MILWAUKEE, October 1.—At the Reform Congressional Convention of the Eighth district to-day, Judge G. W. Cate was nominated by acclamation.

DETROIT, Mich., October 1.—The Reform Convention in session at Battle Creek to-day, nominated Fidus Livermore of Jackson, as a member of Congress for the Second district.

NEW YORK.

Return of the Plymouth Pastor.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The Plymouth Church was packed with people this evening to hear Mr. Beecher on his return from his summer vacation. Large vases of flowers stood at each end of the platform. At seven o'clock there was no standing room either in the church or passages and ladies were frequently borne out during the service in a fainting condition. Among those present were Mrs. Beecher, Charles Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Col. Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, assistant pastor Halliday, all the members of the late Investigating Committee, Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond and trustees of the church.

Promptly at half-past seven o'clock Mr. Beecher came on the platform and was received with a loud storm of applause. He gave out the hymn, "Praise God From Whom all Blessings Flow," which was sung by the congregation with great spirit. Mr. Beecher then offered a brief prayer in which he thanked God for this meeting, on the 27th anniversary of his pastorate of the church. He prayed that much good might accrue from his labors during the coming season, and returned thanks to God for all his past blessings.

Another hymn was sung and a prayer was offered by Prof. Raymond. He besought the Lord to bless the man on his right hand, and gave thanks for trials of discipline brought upon their pastor which was for the glory of Zion.

After the congregation had sung another hymn, Mr. Beecher, rising to his feet, said that he would much rather have met his friends as usual at the end of his vacation, but he was anxious that the good old customary Friday night prayer meetings should not be departed from. They were met together as in so many years before at the commencement of what might be considered a new year to consecrate themselves to the spread Christ's kingdom on earth. When troubles carried us away under burdens that we had not the strength to bear and under the waves of sorrow, when our strength failed God's strength began. When sorrows were no longer to be tolerated and men came to the end of their endurance, then in its plentitude and abundance came the everlasting presence and power of the Almighty. Then men looked back with amazement to think that their courage ever failed. When affliction or trouble is on a man, he should not hold down his head as a prisoner in chains. It was for us to lift up ourselves from the visible into the invisible, and though there might be troubles low down, God was above the clouds. He made an appeal to the young men of the congregation to grow in righteousness and the spirit of truth, and say to themselves "I shall not crumble in the dust, but shall rise irresistibly in the power of the heart of Christ. I ask not your confidence or sympathy, but the unity of a blessed hope, that you feed a sympathy for the weak to lift them up and save them for Christ.

TROUBLES OF THE CHURCH REFERRED TO.

He alluded very remotely to the discipline the Church had gone through, which he thought was only a kind of grindstone to sharpen their weapons of spiritual warfare for the remainder of the year, and he thought they should be all animated by a spirit of love, joy and peace in God. This had been their animating purpose for twenty-seven years, and they would come out of this tribulation for no other purpose than the glory of God.

Another hymn was then sung and the benediction pronounced by Mr. Beecher which ended the proceedings.

At their close, the friends of the pastor closed up around the platform and shook hand with and congratulated him, and it was fully half an hour before the church was cleared of the throng which filled it. The Plymouth Association, at the close of the proceedings, held a private and informal though a serial gathering for the purpose of tendering a reception to Mr. Beecher. They gathered in their meeting room above the lecture room in large numbers. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers and banners on which were inscribed "Love," "His banner over us was Love" and similar inscriptions. When Mr. Beecher appeared in the room, after receiving the greetings of all his friends in the church below, he was received with land and long contined applause. At its close, a young lady sang "Home, Sweet Home" to an accompaniment, and which was followed after brief intervals by the songs "Auld Lang Syne," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Marseilles," and other well known airs. Mr. Beecher then promenaded through the room and held brief conversations with those present, which brought the proceedings to a termination.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The Evening Post publishes the following: Mr. Beecher was before the grand jury about an hour to-day, answering questions from members of that body in reference to published articles attacking his character. The indictment against Theodore Tilton for libelling Mr. Beecher was then specified and read to the latter who said it was correct. The document sets forth that Theodore Tilton wickedly and maliciously, with intent to injure and scandalize the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in his good name, fame and character, subjecting him to contempt and disgrace and to provoke him and his friends to commit a breach of the peace published on or about September 18, or caused to be published in the Daily Graphic and circulated in Brooklyn and elsewhere.

Messrs. Tilton and Moulton will not be formally arrested, but will be notified to appear on Monday and furnish bonds pending their trial, which it is intimated will take place at an early day. There was great excitement in Brooklyn when it became known that Mr. Beecher had appeared before the grand jury and made complaint against them for malicious libel and slander. It is understood that when Mr. Beecher gave his testimony, he was in the highest degree emphatic, and declared that the allegations of Tilton and Moulton with reference to himself, Mrs. Tilton and another lady were atrocious falsehoods.

TILTON ON THE NEW LIBEL SUIT AGAINST HIM.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Theodore Tilton has written a letter to the Press declaring that, after so many opportunities of prosecuting him for libel have been carefully avoided by Mr. Beecher and his friends, the present tardy indictment procured by District Attorney Winslow, a member of the Plymouth Investigating Committee, can be attributed only to the fact that the verdict of the Church Committee fails to command popular credence. Tilton solemnly reaffirms the literal and absolute truth of his charges against Beecher, and demands an immediate trial.

BEECHER'S FIRST SERMON AFTER HIS VACATION.

Mr. Beecher's church was crammed to the utmost capacity this morning and there were as many on the streets outside unable to gain admittance. The church was opened at half-past nine o'clock for members only and newspaper men, and at ten o'clock a few outsiders were admitted. The church was decorated with flowers and evergreens from the desk to the door, and in a style that was the very perfection of artistic taste.

Mr. Beecher ascended the platform at half-pest ten o'clock. Two or three persons attempted to get up a demonstration by clapping of hands, but hush from others checked it. The opening prayer was a master piece of pathos, an appeal for rest to every heart oppressed with care and sorrow. Mr. Beecher then read the sermon on the mount, and after a hymn, delivered a long prayer. The sermon was from the words, "Thy will be done." No allusion was made to the recent investigation.

CORDIAL RECEPTION TO MR. AND MRS. FITCH.

The bridal party from Washington attended St. Bridget's church to-day. Father Mooney escorted them to seats, and before the sermon extended a cordial welcome to the bride and groom. After mass, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch appeared on the balcony of Father Mooney's residence and bowed acknowledgements to the immense crowd who cheered them heartily.

BREVITIES.

An order was granted by Judge Donohue yesterday compelling the Treasurer of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to show cause why he does not produce books previously ordered, and also why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

The case of Eliza Myers vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad, Jay Cooke and W. B. Ogden to foreclose the mortgage to secure bondholders and enjoin the issue of any more 7-30 bonds was argued before Judge Blatchford yesterday. The object of the plaintiff is to remit the case back to the State Court. Decision reserved.

The Herald pledges itself to pay one-fourth of the entire cost of a Polar exhibition.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RIO JANEIRO.

THE INSURRECTION GROWING FORMIDABLE.

RIO JANEIRO, October 4.—The insurrection in the Argentine States continues, and is becoming formidable. The fleet has declared for Gen. Mitre, the leader of the movement. The Insurgent forces have assembled at Chivilcoy and San Martin. The government at Buenos Ayres is taking vigorous measures to meet the storm. The Chambers are in permanent session. The national guard has been mobilized and a state of siege has been proclaimed in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Sante Fe, Entrerios, Arrecites and Corrientes. The newspapers at Buenos Ayres have suspended publication.

ROME.

THE RECENT LETTER OF THE POPE.

ROME, October 3.—La Leberte says: The Pope's letter to President MacMahon was written in reply to an announcement of the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orinoque from Civita Vicchia. The Pope recognized the reasons for this measure, but declares that he would not have used the vessel to quit Rome under any circumstances. Ultramontane journals represent that the Pope desired the recall of the Orinoque in order that France might be no longer exposed to complaints and menaces on this account.

DENMARK.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

VIENNA, October 3.—The New Free Press reports that Denmark has sent a note to Berlin with reference to the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig. The note sites various treaties by virtue of which Danish subjects in Prussia are to enjoy all privileges accorded to the most favored nations, and seeks to show that they are liable to expulsion only for open violation of law.

ENGLAND.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

LONDON, October 4.—The Daily Telegraph learns from a Catholic dignitary that the Duke of Northumberland is about to become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The report is considered doubtful.

LOUISIANA.

Supplemental Statement of Governor Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—In reply to a criticism that the only reduction of State expenses under the present State Government has been at the expense of the bondholders, Governor Kellogg has addressed the following supplemental statement to the Picayune:

The expenses of the State Government last year were $411,000 less than the expenses of 1872, and $803,000 less than the expenses of 1871. This year, the expenses will show a still greater reduction. It is true the tax of four mills for general purposes remains unchanged, but the tax has heretofore never been sufficient to meet the expenses of the State Government. In 1869, the amount of warrants issued in excess of receipts from the four mill general fund tax was $750,6602; in 1870, it was $888,314; in 1871, it was $1,116,040. It is by this excess of warrants over receipts that a large portion of the floating debt of the State has been piled up. We are endeavoring to confine the expenses within the receipts from the four mill tax, and have so far succeeded that there remained only a balance of $180,000 excess of expenditure over receipts last year. This year it is believed the receipts will nearly, or quite, cover the expenses. One of the Constitutional amendments to be voted on in November renders it impossible for any State Government hereafter to issue warrants in excess of its receipts and this cuts off one great source of the present financial difficulties of the State.

NEVADA.

Desperate Encounter Between Rival Workmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—A terrible affray took place to-night at Waller's defeat, or lower Justice hoisting works. Two men were instantly killed, two have died since and the fifth won't live over night. There has been trouble among the trustees of the Justice mining company. Two parties were fighting for the control of the Justice mining company, one side represented by Mr. Minear, President of the company, who appointed W. Kellogg Superintendent, day before yesterday in place of Fred Smith, present Superintendent. Trouble has been anticipated for the last two days. This evening, about seven o'clock, a party of men, headed by Mr. Kellogg, the newly appointed Superintendent, went to Waller's defeat works. When near the works, they were warned off. Instead of obeying, they made a rush for the entrance, when shooting commenced on both sides. The following are the names of the killed: Wm. Kellogg, M. Kane, Reilly J. Brewn, mortally wounded. The men killed are represented as most desperate characters. The affair caused great excitement in the Gold City vicinity. Shiple died during the night.

The local committee of invitation to the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee have issued an address, in which they tender a cordial invitation to all officers who at any time served with honor in the Army of Tennessee to be present at the reunion in Springfield, October 14th and 15th. They have issued over two thousand personal invitations, but many of the addresses are unknown to them, and therefore they extend this general invitation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

RECENT GRANITE MILL DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 3.—The Coroner's verdict on the Granite Mill disaster was rendered this afternoon. The jurors find that the fire department were as promptly on hand as could be expected from the confusion of the alarm caused by striking four different boxes at about the same time, but that the hooks and ladders included in the fire department were insufficient in an emergency of this kind, and poorly handled on this occasion. The many reports concerning other branches of the department are unfounded. It is apparent that

DUE PRECAUTION WAS NOT USED

in giving the alarm to persons at work in the sixth story. Had such an alarm been given, and the care indicated taken, the lives of all persons in that story might have been saved, notwithstanding there was but one escape therefrom, viz, the tower stairs. It is remarkable that the fire, being discovered in the mule room in the fourth story, that among all the men employed there, as well as those in the fifth story to whom there can be no doubt the alarm was general and ample, did not have presence of mind enough to warn their fellow operatives in the sixth story to flee from their fiery fate, and had even the male operatives in the sixth story not become panic stricken at the first alarm of fire that reached them, they might have led all the women and children in their charge down the tower stairs in safety. The evidence fully shows that

ALL APPLIANCES FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRES

in all the stories such as tanks, pumps and pipes and horizontal pipes and hose in the various rooms was in this mill apparently ready for use on the morning of the fire, but apparently water was wanting in them and the hose and pipes were useless in the fourth story at this time. In the construction of the mill, the jurors believe it to have been the aim of the corporation to furnish every facility that money could purchase, and the lessons of the past furnish for the escape of help from their mill in case of fire, but it was proved conclusively that there were not ample means of escape from the attic. Had there been, loss of life would have been avoided, and the jurors suggest as an additional means of safety and escape, that in case of fire it should be so arranged that an alarm struck in any story should reach all others in the mill. From the evidence, jurors say that it clearly and indubitably appears that all the means of escape by doors from every story was free and unobstructed except by smoke and flame, there being no locks or bolts on any door communicating with any room excepting the lower door leading to the tower, and that is always open during the time the help is employed.

The approximate cause of the death of James Turner and the twenty-two others on the morning in question was caused by the burning of the mill, they either being destroyed by fire inside or killed by leaping to the ground from the mill. The jurors conclude the verdict as follows:

Let the lesson not pass unheeded either to mill owners or the public in general, that human life is precious, and in all means that tend to save either particularly or generally the precious boon to the poorest mortal has the sanction of all mankind and an example in Him who died for all.

PHILADELPHIA.

Affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad assembled this morning to take action on the report of the committee of investigation. The report was submitted but not read. It was resolved that in order to enable every shareholder in America and Europe to have an opportunity of thoroughly understanding the report, the condition of the company and the policy indicated by the resolutions attached thereto, final action thereon be postponed until the regular annual meeting of the stockholders in March next, and that the board of directors of the Company be requested in the interim to carry on the recommendations of the committee.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The jury in the case of Phelps, Deputy New York State Treasurer, on trial on a charge of embezzlement, failed to agree after twenty-four hours' deliberation and were discharged.

United States Marshal Wyatt brought from Owen county, Kentucky, on Saturday, seven men on a warrant from the President charging them with obstructing and resisting the law.

Attorney General Williams has received a dispatch from the United States Marshal at Montgomery, Alabama, announcing the arrest of all persons charged with complicity in the murder of Billings.

President Grant and wife arrived last night in Cincinnati and stopped at the Grand Hotel. It is expected he will leave to-morrow en route for St. Louis, Galena and Chicago and thence to Washington.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show 33,640 pension certificates issued in the past fiscal year, of which, however, only 9,783 were original certificates.

The first letting of the mail service under the law of last Congress was made yesterday. The mail messenger service for the city of St. Louis, was let the expense of which was reduced from $14,750 to $11,500 annually.

Notice is given by the Light House Board that on and after October 21st a steam fog whistle will be sounded during thick and foggy weather at Manitou Island Light Station, Lake Superior. This signal will give alternate blasts of three and five seconds, with intervals of twenty-six seconds.

The Steamboatmen's Convention, in session at St. Louis, finished their business on Saturday and adjourned to meet at Louisville next September. Capt. Goull, of St. Louis, and Stockdale, of Pittsburgh, were appointed a committee to prepare a report of the proceedings of the Convention for publication.

In the Circuit Court at Patterson, New Jersey, on Saturday, a suit for $10,000 damages against Dr. Norton C. Richards, of Hockensack, for malpractice in the treatment of a boy's broken arm, whereby the boy lost his arm and nearly lost his life, was concluded. The jury returned a verdict of $5,000 damages for the plaintiff.

A shocking murder was committed in the northwestern part of Chicago, on Saturday night. Jno. Despiclere, a Belgian, engaged in peddling on the street, quarreled with Joseph Vanacker, a fellow-countryman, and also a peddler, when the latter drew a butcher knife and stabbed Despiclere in the leg, severing an artery and causing death in a few minutes. The murderer was arrested and confined.

The Comptroller of Currency has issued a circular calling upon National Banks for reports of their condition at the close of business on Friday, October 2d. As these reports are needed by the Comptroller in preparation of his annual report to Congress, he urgently requests officers of National Banks throughout the country to forward the same immediately.

THE PROPOSED PIPE LINE.

AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS INTEREST TO OUR CITY.

One of the most important measures that has been originated in our city is now claiming the attention of our Councils, and we regret to say is somewhat in danger of being killed by our city fathers. The enterprise to which we allude is the proposition to grant the Refiners' Association of Pittsburgh the privilege of laying a pipe line from a point on the Monongahela river near Nine Mile Run. The object of the Refiner's Association in asking permission to lay the pipes is to be enabled to transport refined oil from the refiners to the different railroads. If the privilege is granted the refiners will all be connected with the Allegheny Valley Railroad at its northern terminus, the Pennsyluania Railroad about midway and with the Connellsville road at its southern terminus. The main reason given by the refiners for this project is the alleged unjust discrimination of the railroad companies in the rates charged for transporting the refined oil to eastern markets. They state that if they can have the oil delivered at each or any of these roads a competition will be created between them that will exert beneficial influence upon the oil interests of our city from the fact that the rates of transportation will be reduced to such figures that the oil men can compete with the refiners of Cleveland, or indeed with those of any place.

The importance of this measure to this city can readily be seen. Instead of the crude oil coming to Pittsburgh, which is certainly the natural center of the refiners it is shipped to Cleveland from whence the refiners can have their products shipped to the sea-board at forty-two cents per barrel less than our own refiners can afford to sell it, as will be seen by an extract from a Cleveland paper, published elsewhere. This certainly should not be, and now that our Councilmen have the opportunity to do away with the cause of so great a loss to our business interests, we think they should not hesitate, but rather rejoice. That branch of industry, if so encouraged as to enable our refiners to compete with those of other cities, will largely add to the greatness and wealth of our city is evident, but for some reason Councils do not seem to take as kindly to the remedy as they should.

One of the objections which perhaps has greatest weight with the Councilmanic mind against the laying of pipe through our streets is the danger of their bursting, and spoiling the water, as well as exposing the city to the possibility of a serious conflagration. But even this is a trivial one. At the meeting of the Street Committee last evening Mr. Waring stated that the pipe would be only two and a half inches in diameter, would be manufactured of the best quality of wrought iron with the capacity of resisting a pressure of 1,600 pounds to the square inch. Besides, it is not intended to have a regular net work of oil channels beneath the surface of our whole city, but only on a few streets, such as may be determined at a future time. The bare possibility for it is scarcely possible there is danger is certainly not sufficient reason to dwarf so important an item of business to the city as the oil refining business. Other objections urged by the opponents of the measure are as easily answered, and it is painfully evident that Pittsburgh is losing her share of this important trade. If a pipe line, laid under proper restrictions, will afford relief let Councils, by all means, grant the privilege.

OUR LAST CITY ELECTION.

THE MAYOR REFUSES TO ISSUE ANOTHER PROCLAMATION IN ABSENCE OF A LEGAL DECISION TO THAT EFFECT.

Jno. W. Riddell, Esq., of the Taxpayer's Union, and Mayor Blackmore have been indulging in a little epistolary correspondence on the subject of the last municipal election. The letters herewith appended will explain themselves:

FROM MR. RIDDELL.

PITTSBURGH, October 2, 1874.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor City of Pittsburgh—DEAR SIR: As you are doubtless aware, serious doubts are entertained as to the validity of the election for city officers, held last February. It was generally understood at that time that your own opinion was adverse to holding such election, and that the Election Proclamation then issued was against the opinion of your counsel.

I am instructed by the sub-committee of the Taxpayers' Union, of which I am Chairman, to inquire of you whether you will, at the proper time, issue your official proclamation for an election of such officers in February next, which, it is believed, is the proper time under the laws therefor.

An early reply will oblige
Your obedient

WORKINGMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

A BILL IN EQUITY FILED—THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS ASKED TO WIND UP THE AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTION.

S. C. Schoyer, Esq., on behalf of C. A. McNish, Tuesday filed a bill in equity, in the Court of Common Pleas against one hundred and fifty defendants, stockholders in the Workingmen's Mutual Savings Bank. The bill sets forth that plaintiff on the 17th of April, 1873, entered into a copartnership as a banking firm with defendants, J. Alston Andrew et. al., under the name of the Workingmen's Mutual Savings Bank, the capital stock of which was $100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of ten dollars per share. The complainant owned one hundred shares. On the 21st of May, 1874, a portion of the stockholders concluded to dissolve the partnership and wind up and settle its affairs, and a committee was appointed to carry into effect the resolution. Since that time he complains that the office of the Company has been kept open at a great expense, and bills receivable have been permitted to remain due and uncollected, thus jeopardizing the assets of the Company. The assets, property, estate and effects amount to about $10,000, he represents and he thinks the same ought to be placed in the hands of a proper and responsible receiver or trustee, to be realized and distributed without delay. No settlement has ever been made with him, nor has any statement been furnished him of the condition of the assets or liabilities.

The Court is asked to restrain the defendants from controlling, collecting, using or in any way interfering with this property, to perpetually dissolve the partnership and to appoint a receiver.

JNO. CRAWFORD'S WILL.

DISPOSAL OF A LARGE ESTATE.

The will of the late Jno. Crawford, who with his wife was killed by the fearful runaway on Fifth avenue last month, was on Tuesday probated in the Register's office. After making provision for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses the testator bequeathed to his son Edward Crawford and his daughters, Sarah Elizabeth McClure and Almeda Maria Crawford the sum of five thousand dollars each, to be paid within one year after his demise. To the executors are given as a special trust five thousand dollars, which they are directed to pay to his daughter Emily J. Ticknor, in quarterly payments of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, or five hundred dollars annually. In case the husband should die before the expiration of the ten years allotted for the payment of the five thousand dollars, the balance due her is to be paid at once. If her husband shall have died by the time of the death of the decedent, the executors are direct to pay the full sum of five thousand dollars to the daughter within one year of his (decedent's) death, the same as to the other children.

All the balance of the decedent's estate, real, personal and mixed is bequeathed to the wife of decedent, Mary Crawford—the personal estate to her absolutely and during her natural life. At the death of decedent's wife, he directs that the real estate be divided equally among his son Edward Crawford, and his daughters Sarah Elizabeth McClure, Almeda Maria Crawform and Emily J. Ticknor, with certain conditions as to the latter two.

The executors are directed, as soon as they deem advisable, to sell all decedent's interest in the real estate of firms of which he was a member. The executors are Emily Mary Crawford, wife of decedent, R. J. McClure, a son-in-law, and Algernon Gilliam. The will is dated May 9, 1873.

As Mrs. Crawford was also deceased before the probate of the will, her portion of the estate descends at once to the heirs designated.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

The following gentlemen have been drawn to serve as jurors in the Court of Common Pleas:

Third Monday, October—James G. Armstroug, Wm. Aiken, John Blaney, T. J. Blackmore, J. C. Brown, Adam Baff, Robert Rockumer, Wm. Badger, Wm. Barvard, James Cook, R. Copp, Charles Campbell, David Carnahan, Hugh Doyle, Charles Duffey, Alexander David, John Duffy, Dan'l Egan, Elias Edmunds, Jacob Eisel, J. S. Fulwood, Michael Geier, Hugh Grant, Joel Greist, Andrew Grubbs, Wm. Garrison, Joseph Hayney, Wm. Hartman, Wm. Ihmsen, Andrew Jack, C. F. Kuhn, Nick Kuntzler, George Kreitzus, Joseph Kraus, J. G. Lytle, George Lashell, Michael Limfert, M. U. T. Mercer, Daniel Malady, Robert Maguire, Wm. Manley (colored), John McKnight, James McMasters, James McCloskey, James O'Brien, W. V. Parvis, Park Purcell, Charles H. Paulson, Jos. Bayne, Thos. Patterson, Jas. Park, Michael Rafferty, Robert A. Reed, Charles Shanner, J. L. Sevly, J. S. Shaffer, Wm. Steinacher, Robert Scott, James Whelan, Wm. Willock.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.

SOMETHING FOR LOYAL REPUBLICAN BREASTS.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Ind. Rep.]

Six Southern States have recently been thrown into confusion by insurrection or fears of it. In Louisiana, Kellogg, a Republican usurper, proved utterly powerless, and had to send for the Federal bayonets which originally foisted him upon a long-suffering people. In Mississippi, Ames, a Republican carpet-bagger, was so scared by a cock-and-bull story of trouble in Vicksburg that he hastily telegraphed for Federal troops, was instantly rebuffed, and became the laughing-stock of the country. In South Carolina, Moses has just passed through the same experience. While these three Governors, who have no backing from the wealth, or the intelligence, or the honesty of the States over which they domineer, have been proving their helpless inefficiency, their utter inability of execute the State laws without federal aid, three other Southern Governors, placed in circumstances more trying than those of Ames and Moses, have been showing what an Executive who really represents the people can do. In Georgia, Governor Smith had to deal with a dangerous disposition to send troops to the help of the New Orleans citizens. A few humorous and satirical speeches by the Governor finished the feeling. He marched through Georgia as victoriously as Sherman. The danger was soon over. In Kentucky, Governor Leslie had called a special session of two County Courts, has asked the Judges to keep steadily at work punishing the Ku Klux for six months if necessary, and has placed at their disposal militia in sufficient numbers to make the necessary arrests and to enforce the sentences. The result is sudden diminution in the crime that has been disgracing the State. In Tennessee, Gov. Brown has followed up the Gibson County lynchers with vigor. Rewards have been set upon their heads. Some of them have been already arrested. One has been induced to turn State's evidence. There is a good prospect of the conviction of the whole gang. Such decisive action by the State authorities has put a sudden stop to the outbreak of race-hatred which the Civil-Rights bill threatened to cause. Tennessee is again at peace. White and black are safe within her borders.

The sharp contrast between the action of these two trios of Governors may well excite a suspicion, even in loyal Republican breasts, whether it is worth while to keep on endorsing and sustaining Southern Governors who must sit on Federal cannon and keep a row of Federal bayonets between themselves and their constituents in order to stay in power.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, October 8, 1874.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting but few changes worthy of notice; so far as prices are concerned we have but few to make and those will be found under their appropriate headings. The weather for some days has been pleasant; a few days rain no doubt would be very acceptable to a large class of persons, particularly those engaged in the coal trade. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this heading; prices for certain articles have been well maintained, whilst others were neglected. Flour—We can report a fair trade demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time. The leading dealers are well supplied and are no doubt well pleased with the situation. The mills are amply supplied with wheat and are doing a good business. Bacon—Market steady; dealers report a fair demand for local purposes; the receipts are on the increase. Butter is firm with a good trade demand; prices are unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,250	Apples, bbls	141
Potatoes, bush	2,100	Butter, pkgs	22
Cheese, bxs	181	Corn, sks	680
Peaches, crates	40	Hay, bales	455
Rye, sks	120	Oats, sks	3,693
Barley, sks	266	Wheat, sks	427
Ice, tons	—	Bacon, tcs	110
Bacon, pcs	2,620		

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—As before noted the demand has increased and sales are more liberal. The stock on hand is considered ample. As prices have improved we may look for increased receipts; we can report sales fair to medium at $1@2 per bbl; choice $2 25@2 50.

ALES—Are in demand; the rates are as follows: India ale $11 per barrel; Porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9 per barrel; half barrels in proportion.

ASHES—Are in fair demand. The card rates are: Soda ash refined 4@4½c; common 3@3¼c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; pots 9c; pearls 10c.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Dealers report a firm market with sales of the former at $2 05@2 25 per gallon; the latter at $1 08@1 10 per gallon.

APPLE BUTTER—In moderate demand; we note sales at 65@70c per gallon.

BEANS—Are in limited demand; as the season for the old crop is about over or very nearly so, prices are very uncertain, ranging from $2@2 40 per bushel; when the new crop arrives we shall have something more to say.

There has been an active market for some time, with a good demand for the fresh qualities, which meet ready sale at first prices; prime to choice roll 33@35c; solid packed 30@32c; medium to good solid packed 25@28c; common to fair 18@22c.

BROOM CORN—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices have undergone no quotable change; hurl 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c.

BEESWAX—Steady; prime yellow 32@35c; dark 28@30c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The damand was fair and sales regular; ¼-lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-lb do $3; 1-lb do $5 50; 3-lb do $26; 10-lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—We have to report a continued firm market with a steady demand; the advance before noted has been maintained; we quote Ohio factory 15c; York Goshen 15½@16c; dairy cheese dull and in no demand; Ohio sweitzer 16@18c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply; we can report sales at $10@11 per barrel; $3 50@4 per box.

CHESTNUTS—Are coming in freely; prices are weak with a downward tendency; we note sales at $5@5 25 per barrel.

COKE—Dull; the cold weather will materially increase the demand; we quote at $2 50@2 75 per ton, being a decline.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has not yet opened; eastern consumers are offering to sell peaches halves at 8½@9c per lb.

EGGS—Are firm at 23@25c per doz.

FLOUR—Trade yesterday was a little slow; there was however a fine local demand; St. Louis at $7 50@8; choice brands white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 per barrel.

FISH—The market is moving along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important; the present rates are: No. 1 extra mess mackerel $23 per bbl; No. 1 mess do $21; extra No. 1 shore $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; extra No. 2 $13; No. 2 bay $12; new No. 3 $11; Georges codfish, medium, per 100, $6 50; lake trout $6 50; white fish $6 50; lake herring $4 35; Labrador herring $9.

The Cape Ann Advertiser gives the following report of the Gloucester fish market for the week ending October 2d:

GEORGES CODFISH—Market active, with sales at $5 25 per qtl. Grand Bank $5; market firm.

MACKEREL — Shore continue very scarce. Stock on the market very light for the season, and mostly held at $9@10. A few small lots were sold yesterday at $8 50@12 50 for No. 1s and No. 2. Bay are selling at $8@19.

FRESH HALIBUT—About 130,000 lbs Bank have arrived this week. Sales yesterday at $8 75 per cwt. for white and $6 for gray.

OIL—Cod 60c per gallon.

GROCERIES—The markkt was steady with a fair jobbing demand. The coffee market in the East is unsettled. The reports from the coffee growing regions are calculated to mix prices up. Sugars are firm with a steady demand. The rates for the various brands are:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24¼c; choice 23¼c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25¼c. Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11¾c; Standard B 11¼c; Standard extra C 11¼c; Standard hards 11¾c; Franklin extra C 10½c; American extra C, 9¾c; Atlantic C, 9¼; Cuba 9¼c; Porto Rico 9½c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 7¼c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Soaps—German mottled 6½c; Standard 4¼c; Savon Imperial 6@6¼c; White Lilly 6¼@6½c; White Rose 6¼@6½c; Erasive 6@6¼c; Star 6¼@6½c; American Castile, 10@11c; Foreign Castile, 13@14c.

GRAIN—The market exhibited signs of weakness as regards certain descriptions; we quote as follows: Wheat steady; choice Kentucky and Illinois white $1 30@1 33; red winter $1 10@1 13. Corn is steady with this year's crop coming in slowly and old corn scarce; old shelled sold at 92c for high mixed; new ear 70@73c on track. Oats are more steady; prices are without change; we quote white 60@63c; mixed 60@61c per bushel. Rye is steady with sales at $1 per bushel. Barley was more active with sales reported at $1 10@1 15 per bushel. The receipts were small.

HAY—The market was dull under heavy receipts; stocks are steadily accumulating; holders, however, are not disposed to make further concessions. Baled is quoted at $18@23 per ton; from wagon $24@28.

MILL FEED—Reported scarce; holders are firm; bran $22@23 per ton; middlings $27@28 per ton.

ONIONS—The receipts are large; we note sales at $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—The receipts were large and the market was firm with sales by the car load 80@85c; sweets—Jersey $4 50@5; Baltimore $3 50@4.

POULTRY—In fair demand; chickens 50@60c per pair.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was steady; the rates are: Hams, 14½@15c; shoulders 11¾@12c; breakfast bacon 16½c; dried beef 16c; rib sides 15½c; clear do 16c; mess pork $25 00; lard, tierces 16¼c; half barrels 16¾c; buckets 17c.

SEEDS—Dull; timothy $2 90@3 to the trade.

TALLOW—In good demand; city 8@8¼c; country 7@7½c.

SALT—Steady with sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80 1 85 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 8, 1874.

REMARKS—The market for crude oil continues to show some improvement in prices, while the volume of transactions continue limited. Refined yesterday was slightly lower than the previous day's quotations for eastern deliveries, but the market was not materially changed at this point.

CRUDE.

We quote spot oil on cars at $1 05@1 10 for immediate shipment; United at wells 83¾@85c; Union do 75@77½c.

Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at wells	85 c
2,000 bbls do do	83¾c
2,500 bbls Union at wells	77½c
2,000 bbls Union at wells	75 c

REFINED.

Although there was considerable weakness caused by lower prices in the eastern markets, prices were not quotably changed; we quote at 10c for standard white f. o. b. at wells.

NEW YORK.

Refined, prompt delivery, is quoted at 12¾c; last half of October 12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined, spot is quoted at 12½@12¾c; October delivery 12¼@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS

Continue dull at $1 40@1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets appreciated slightly from previous quotations. On the Upper Road the market was quoted at $1 05@1 07½. The market at Parker's was held at 83¾@85c for United at wells and Union was quoted at 75@77½c. The home refined market was quoted at 5¼@5¾c in bulk and 9¼@9¾c in bbls; 20 degrees fire test 6¼@6¾c in bulk and 10¼@10¾c in bbls. Benzine 75c per bbl.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls spot	1 05
1,000 bbls spot	1 07½

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls United at wells	83¾c
3,000 bbls United at wells	85 c
2,000 bbls Union at wells	75 c
2,500 bbls Union at wells	77½c

NEW YORK, October 7.—Closing of 6th—The market was rather weak and dull, shippers purchasing sparingly; crude in bulk quoted at 5¾@6c; refined 12¾c for prompt delivery; 12¾c for last half of October. Sales of 2,000 bbls for latter part of October at 12¾c; cases quoted at 17¾@18c; city naphtha 10¼c. Philadelphia delivery—prices lower and market dull; refined quoted at 12¼@11¾c for spot and first half of October, and 12¾c for last half.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—Market unsettled with no disposition to opearate; nominally held at $1 05@1 07½.

TIDIOUTE, October 7.—Market firmer at 75c at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, October 7.—Market firmer with no business to quote.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 7.—Market quiet; held at 95c.

OIL CITY, October 7. — The market was firm at $1 10.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 7. — Market quiet and firm; United at wells 85c; immediate shipment $1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7. — Market quiet; S. W. 12¼@12¾c; crude 5¾c; cases 16¾c; sales none; futures October 12½@12¾c.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale was the largest we have had for some time, exceeding that of the previous week by some several hundred head; in regard to quality there was a decided improvement. The general tone of the market was not favorable to holders, caused probably by the large offerings for the past two weeks. Taking the market as a whole there was a general depression; of course the better grades brought better prices relatively than any other; this was the situation as reported by both sellers and buyers, butchers as well as drovers; there is no question but what it was upon the whole a very unsatisfactory market to the selling interest. The amount of profit could be easily counted. Butchers generally complain of the high price of cattle, and drovers, while admitting this, allege that prices are lower here relatively than at the source of supply. In regard to prices we have to note a decline all around, common quotations coming in for the largest share. The rates were: good to prime steers $6 00@6 75 per cwt; one lot of Chicago tops sold at $7 25; good butchers' cattle may be quoted at $6 00@6 50; fair to medium $5 00@5 50; inferior to common $3 00@4 00; small, 700 to 800 lbs steers, sold at the latter figure; bulls dull at $2 25@3 50 as to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was the largest we have had for a long time, exceeding 2,250 head; as usual the largest portion on sale was of the common and medium grades; good fat sheep sold readily at fair prices; common grades were dull and difficult to dispose of, prices ruling lower than last week.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Prime fat sheep	$5 50@5 75
Medium to good	4 75@5 25
Common	4 00@4 50

LAMBS.

One sale of 25 head is reported at $6 50 and one lot of 7 head at $8 00 per cwt.; other sales were made at various prices.

HOGS

The market was active; the weather being more favorable caused a better demand; the decline in prices assisted sales very materially; sales ranged from 7 00@7 50 per cwt; common $5 00@5 50.

FRESH COWS

Were in limited supply to-day, but the market remains substantially as it has been for several weeks. Good milkers sell readily at full prices, say $40@50, while common cows are not much sought after and can only be disposed of at low rates.

VEAL CALVES.

The market for this class of stock has undergone no quotable change; we continue to quote at 5½@7½c per lb for fair to prime, and the supply of the latter kind continues small.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874.

CATTLE.

The cattle market this week was lower than it has been for some time. There was very little trade done on Monday and Tuesday and there was quite a struggle between buyers and sellers on prices which resulted in forcing the market down about an ½c on common and medium cattle, leaving good, prime, fat cattle at last week's prices, with a very weak feeling. As there are not a great many of the latter class of cattle coming in we think that prices cannot be lowered much on them. The run of Texas cattle has been light and those that were on the market brought such low prices that it did not pay shippers to buy them in St. Louis and forward them here. Bulls, cows and stags were lower.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Choice 1,500 lbs, fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Choice 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Choice 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth	6 00@6 12½
Choice 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth	5 60@5 75
Choice 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth	4 75@5 00
Choice 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth	4 25@4 50
Texans	2 50@3 25
Bulls, cows and stags	2 00@3 00

HOGS.

The supply of hogs on the market was fully equal to the demand, and prices were off from 25 to 50c per cwt. A few of the heavy shippers who only ship droves the fall and winter season have been in the market with small lots prospecting and getting ready for business. From some of them we learn that the hog crop in Indiana and Illinois, although not so large as last year, will yet be a fair average and sufficient to supply all demands. The corn crop in these two States has been very large, and as there is no more convenient way to market their corn than by feeding hogs and no way in which they can get as large a price for their corn the result will be that the quality of the hogs will be better, and if the number is not so great the quantity of pounds will very probably equal last year's crop.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Philadelphia	$7 00@7 20
Heavy Yorkers	5 75@6 25
Light Yorkers	4 50@5 00
Grassers	3 75@4 50

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was just the same as last week and there was no change in prices. We think the feeling is better in this kind of stock, and we look for a better market next week.

The following are the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Extra 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool	$5 25@5 62
Good 85 to 90 lbs, fine wool	5 00@5 15
Fair 75@80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common 70@75 lbs	3 50@3 75
Lambs 40@60 lbs	4 50@5 50

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Money loaned at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7; good 8@10. Sterling dull and weaker at 485@485½ for sixty days and 488@488½ for sight. Custom receipts $473,000.

Gold dull and opening at 110¾ and closing at 110. Carrying rates 1 per cent.; borrowing 1@2. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $51,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Governments quiet and steady. State and railroad bonds dull.

Stocks opened weak at ¼@¾ per cent., lower prices than at the close of yesterday. As the day advanced, the market became strong and in some cases prices made a marked improvement. The advance for the day ranged from ½ to 1¾ per cent. The principal improvement was in Ohios, Northwest common and preferred, Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Wabash. Erie was exceptionally weak on rumors of injunction suits and fell off 1¾ per cent. The general market closed active and strong. Rumors were in circulation again to-day of the failure of prominent houses, but were ascertained to be without foundation. Total sales were 195,000 shares, of which 37,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore, 34,000 Union Pacific, 22,000 Northwest common, 5,000 Wabash and 12,000 Ohios.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Cotton firm; sales 1,423 bales; middling 15¼c; middling Orleans 15½c; futures closed steady; sales 19,100 bales; October 15 1-16@15 3-32c; November 15 5-32@15 3-16; December 15 3-32@15 7-16c; January 15 21-32@15 11-16c; February 16 1-32@16 1-16c; March 16¾c; April 16 11-16c; May 16 15-16@17c; June 17 3-16@17¼c. Flour dull and in limited demand; prices unchanged; receipts 19,000 barrels. Wheat steadier and in moderate demand; receipts 144,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 21@1 25; old No. 2 do. $1 16@1 20; No. 3 do. $1 08@1 10; No. 2 Chicago $1 11@1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 14@1 15; new ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 05@1 26; new winter red western $1 18@1 22. Rye firm. Barley scarce. Malt firm; western $1 45. Corn more active and firmer; receipts 92,000 bushels; mixed western 96½@96¾c; high mixed and yellow 97c. Oats more active and firmer; receipts 47,000 bushels; mixed western 61@63½c; white 62@66c. Hay steady. Hops firm. Sugar firm at 8¾@8¾c. Molasses and Rice unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 5¾c; refined 12¾c. Rosin dull at $2 35. Turpentine firmer at 37½c. Eggs firm at 24@25c. Pork dull at $23 15. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 12@12¼c. Lard quiet; prime steam 14¼c. Cheese unsettled; common to prime 12¼@15¼c. Butter quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky dull and prices a shade lower at $1 06½.

DRY GOODS.

Business was fairly active in some departments with both agents and jobbers. The importing branches were dull. The market for cotton goods shows some improvement, and prices were steady. Atlantic L, LL and V brown cottons are reduced ½c. Prints were active at unchanged prices. Dress goods and felt skirts are doing well. Woolen goods dull.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 30; No 2 92¾c spot or October; 92c seller November; No. 3 88c; rejected 82@82½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 79½@79¾c cash or October; 75¼c seller November; 72½@73c seller year; rejected 78½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 49¾c cash or October; 48¼c seller November; rejected 46@46½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 84@84½. Barley dull; No. 2 $1 06@1 08 cash, according to location; $1 06 seller October; No 3 91c. Pork dull and declined to $21 50 cash; $17 75@17 85 seller year. Lard steady and in moderate demand; 14½c spot; 11¾c seller year. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Whisky nominal at $1 03. On open board in the afternoon wheat closed strong at 92½@92¾c seller October. Corn closed at 79½@79¾c seller October. Oats 49⅞c seller October.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour, wheat, corn, rye and barley unchanged. Oats dull and lower at 54@57c. Oils quiet and unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork nominal. Lard steady and in moderate demand; sales of summer 13½c. Bulkmeats quiet at 7¾, 8, 13¾, 14@14¼c. Bacon quiet at 8¾, 9, 15@15½c. Whisky active and lower at $1 02.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour, oats and barley unchanged. Wheat dull; No 3 red $1 02½@1 03. Corn steady at 83c. Rye active at 91@92c. Pork dull at $22½@22¾. Bulk shoulders 15¾c. Bacon quiet at 9, 9¼, 15¼, 15¾@16c. Lard lower at 13¾c. Whisky steady at $1 04.

MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, October 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20½; No 2 93¼c. Oats lower and in light demand; No 2 49½. Corn quiet and lower; No 2 mixed 80¼c. Rye unsettled; No 1 87@88c. Barley unsettled and lower; No 2 $1 09½@1 09¼.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, October 7.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1 17¾; No 3 do $1 11; No 1 white Michigan $1 14; No 2 do $1 08; amber Illinois $1 18½; No 2 do $1 11. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 83c; do new seller November 87c; low mixed 83c; do new seller October 71c; Michigan 83c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No 2 51¾c; mixed 52c; white 53½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—Flour firm; western superfine $4 25@4 75. Wheat dull; amber and No. 1 red $1 23; No. 2 $1 20½; No. 3 $1 18. Corn firm at 95c. Oats weak at 61@65c. Rye quiet at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy. Pork unchanged. Bacon shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 14¾@15c; sugar cured hams 14@15¾c. Lard nominal. Butter firm at 35@38c. Petroleum firm; crude 5¾c. Whisky $1 09½@1 10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Clover seed, new western 10½c. Flour dull; superfine $3 25@3 75. Wheat—there is an improved demand; amber $1 21@1 23; white $1 23@1 28. Rye is held at $1 06@1 08. Corn is weak at $1. Oats, offered more freely at 60@63c. Pork $24@24 25. Smoked hams 14½@15½; do sides 13¾c. Lard dull at 14½@15c. Petroleum steady; refined 12½@12⅝c; crude is held at 9¾c in barrels. Whisky quiet at $1 07.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Wool was firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above held at 55@56c; X 54@55c; medium 55@57½c; coarse 50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 48@51; medium 53@55c; coarse 48@50; combings washed 60@65c; do unwashed 42@43c; extra and merino pulled 43@47c; No. 1 and super pulled 43@47½c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 7.—Wool was without improvement. The demand only meets the wants of manufacturers. Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX 53@55c; medium fleeces scarce and would brig 55c it in good condition. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 50@52c; good and choice lots western fleeces 45@50c; combing and delaine selections readily sought after at full prices at 56@62c; pulled wool scarce and firm at 40@55c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, October 7.—Wheat quiet at $1@1 11. Corn steady at 79@84c. Oats firmer at 51@54c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged in every respect.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M—October 7.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾; for account 92¾@93; 5-20s, '65, 108½; do '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104½; New York Central 99; Erie 31¾; preferred, 53. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £255,000.

Refined petroleum 9¼@9¾d.

PARIS, October 7.—Rentes 62 francs 30 centimes.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Petroleum 25½d for fine, pale American.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—5-20s, '62, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8@8¼d; Orleans 8¾d; sales of 20,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export, and 10,600 for American.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 36s 6d. Lard 64s. Beef—new mess 90s. Pork 77s 6d.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 9, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acic				Magne cal	lb	80	@1 00
Acetic		@	20	—Carb	lb	35	@ 40
Citric		1 45	1 48	Manna S F	lb		60
Oxalic	lb		@	Morph sul	ozs	75	@7 00
Sulph	lb	3	5	Nutm No 1	lb		1 50
Tartaric	lb	66	@ 68	Oil anise		3 50	@4 00
Alcohol	gal	2 10	@2 25	Bergamot	lbs	75	9 00
Aloes,				Castor	lb	75	@ 90
Cape	lb		20	—Cinnam'n	lb	2 00	2 20
Socot	lb		75	—Cloves	lbs	4 00	4 25
Am Garb	lb	25	@ 35	Oil			
—Aqua	lb	11	@ 13	Cod liver	gal	1 90	@2 50
Annatto	lb	60	@ 70	Lemon	lb	4 90	@5 20
Ashes				Linseed,	gal	88	@ 93
—Soda	lb	4½	@ 5½	Neats F,	gal	90	@1 50
Bal Copa	lb	90	@1 00	Olive,	gal	75	@2 00
Bay Rum	gal	3 25	@3 50	—quarts	doz	8 25	@10 00
Bark				—pints,	doz	3 25	@3 50
Cassia	lb	35	@ 40	Origan	lb	50	@1 20
Cinch Red	lb	30	@1 40	Peppermt	lbs	4 00	@5 00
Cinch Pale	lb	80	@ 85	Rosemary	lbs	1 00	@1 50
Cinch Com	lb	38	@ 48	Sassafras	lb	80	@ 90
Black Leaf				Sperm,	gal	1 30	@2 00
American	lb	5	@ 6	Tanners,	gal	57	@ 65
East India	lb	11	@ 12	Whale,	gal	85	@ 92
German	lb	7	@ 9	Winter'n	lb		5 75
Blue Mass	lb		1 10	Opium	lb	19	40
Blue Vit	lb	12½	@ 13½	Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00	@4 50
Borax re	lb	17	@ 20	Potass.			
Brimstone	lb	4½	@ 5½	Bichrom	lb		25
—Flor Sul	lb	5½	@ 6½	Chlorate	lb	40	@ 44
Calomel	lb		2 20	Iodide	lb	3 85	@4 00
—English	lb		2 85	Potty	lb	5½	5
Camphor	lb	35	@ 40	Saltpetre	lb	9	@ 12
Canthar's	lb		2 12	Rosin	lbs	4 50	@5 50
Cham. Ger.	lb		48	Root			
—Roman	lb		36	Gentian	lb		@ 12
Chloroform	lbs	1 20	@1 25	Ginger	lb		@ 14
Cloves	lb		@ 65	—Jamca	lb		@ 35
Cochineal	lb	80	@ 90	Ipecac pow	lb		@1 88
Cop Ig case	7	75	@8 00	Jalap pow	lb		@ 85
Cream Tar	lb	2	@ 3	Liquorice	lb	16	@ 24
Cream Tar	lb	48	@ 50	Rhub E I	lbs	1 25	@1 50
Cubebs	lb	18	@ 20	Sars Hon	lb		58
Cudbear	lb	25	@ 30	Senega	lb		1 10
Emery En.	lb	10	@ 12	Valer'n	lb	38	@ 40
Et Nit sps	lb	45	@ 48	—Germ	lb	25	@ 28
—Sulph	lb	70	@ 75	Sal Ammo	lb	14	@ 16
Ext Logw	lb	13½	@ 14	—Epsom	lb	3	@ 5
—Liq Cala	lb	44	@ 50	—Soda	lb	3	@ 3½
—Italian	lb	30	@ 33	Seed.			
—Sicily	lb		@ 25	Canary	lb	8½	@ 8¾
Fustic	lb	3	@ 4	Hemp	lb	7½	@ 8
Gals Ale	lb		@ 33	Cardamn	lbs	2 40	@ 2 75
Gum				Mustard	lb	11	@ 14
Arabic sts	lb	30	@ 40	Senna Al	lb		22
" White	lb	50	@ 60	" E In	lb		22
Myrrh T'k	lb		55	pdr.			
Shellac	lb	70	@ 80	Bi Carb	lb	6	@ 7
Trag sorts	lb	35	@ 75	Soap Cast	lb	13	@ 16
" Flake	lb	80	@1 00	—Cast wh	lb	18	@ 21
Hoffm's A	lb		@ 50	Sugar L'd	lb	26	@ 28
Indigo Ma	lbs	1 00	@1 20	Turp spg	gal	45	@ 50
—Span	lbs	1 10	@1 25	Varnish.			
Iodine res	lbs	5 75	@6 00	Copal,	gal	1 50	@2 00
Junip Ber	lb